The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

MONEY FOR THE OREGON INDIANS—BOOKS AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS—INVALID PENSIONERS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 20.

The Secretary of the Interior will transmit by the Pacific steamer of the 5th August, $264,000 to Oregon and Washington, to satisfy the recently audited claims on account of advances for restoring and maintaining peaceable and more friendly relations with the Indian tribes.

Judge GILLIS, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed special agent to the Pawnees, with the view so to arrange matters as to prevent future difficulties.

Books and public documents, pertaining to the first session of the late Congress, are being boxed to be sent to the various literary institutions throughout the country, in accordance with law. This is one of the reforms which has deprived members from selling such works, as was formerly practiced, for waste paper or at nominal sums to speculating booksellers.

A novel commitment has been made to the District of Columbia Penitentiary in the shape of an Indian who has been found guilty of horse stealing. He was immediately set at work.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued a circular, in which he directs the invalid pensioners of the Army and Navy, who are subject to biennial examinations, to present, with their usual vouchers, on the 4th of September and 1st of January next, respectively, the certificate as to the state of their disability. The operation of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1859, virtually suspends the semi-annual payments of invalid pensions at the commencement of each biennial period, until the certificate of two physicians or surgeons has been presented.

Commencement at Harvard College.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 20.

The customary Commencement exercises at Harvard College took place to-day. The Governor, Executive Council and members of the Board of Overseers proceeded to Cambridge under escort of the Lancers. The Collegiate exercises took place in the Church of the First Parish. The assembly present was unusually large. EDWARD EVERETT, Prof. SPARKS, Judge WHITE, of Salem, and other prominent persons, occupied seats on the platform with President WALKER. The programme of exercises by the Graduating Class was carried out, and gave general satisfaction. For the new term there were 140 applicants, of whom 120 were admitted. At the meeting of the Alumni a letter was received from R. C. WINTHROP, declining a reelection, but the Association reelected him with the whole of last year's Board of Officers. On motion of CHAS. E. NORTON, a Committee was appointed to procure a marble statue of JOSIAH QUINCY to be made by WM. W. STORY, who graduated while Mr. QUINCY was President of the College. A Committee of two members of each class under Mr. QUINCY, and of thirteen other gentlemen of distinction, was appointed to procure subscriptions for the statue. The degrees of LL. D. were conferred on CHAS. SUMNER and GEO. B. EMERSON, of Boston; HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, of Cambridge; and GEO. P. MARSH, of Burlington, Vt.

Important Decision in the Baltimore India-Rubber Case.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 20.

In the case of Horace H. Day et al. vs. Stellman et al., which lately occupied the Court here for two weeks, his Honor Judge GILES, this morning rendered, at the close of a very able opinion, a decision in favor of Mr. DAY on all the points presented, holding that under his agreements with GOODYEAR, Mr. DAY has an exclusive monopoly of elastic goods containing vulcanized rubber. A perpetual injunction was granted. Some fifteen other suits were depending here upon this decision, in all of which perpetual injunctions will issue.

The Canadian Government, etc.

TORONTO, Wednesday, July 20.

The different departments of our Government are making active preparations for their removal to Quebec. A portion have already gone, and others are about leaving.

Samples of the new Wheat are now coming in from various parts of Canada West, indicating an abundant crop and excellent quality. The weather is very favorable for the growing crops.

The Pittsburgh Post and President Buchanan.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, July 19.

The Pittsburgh Post, the leading Democratic organ in Western Pennsylvania, this morning puts up the name of JAMES BUCHANAN for reelection, and in a strong and unequivocal leader, takes the ground that he is the only candidate who can be nominated by the Charleston Convention to reconcile the differences which exist in the Democratic ranks at the North and South.

From Pike's Peak.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, July 19.

An express arrived from Denver City this evening and reports everything in the mining region to be in a flourishing condition. The express brought no papers and hence there are no details of the news. Another express is due to-morrow.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, July 20.

Another express from Denver City, 14th inst., arrived this afternoon, bringing $6,500 in treasure.

Two Negroes Hung and One Burnt at the Stake.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 20.

A dispatch received to-day from Marshall, in this State, states that three negroes, who were on trial yesterday at that place for rape and murder, were at night taken forcibly from the jail by a mob, and two of them hung and the other burnt at the stake.

Death of Judge Nash.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, July 20.

Judge JOHN W. NASH died at his residence in Powhatan on Sunday night.

Suicide at Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, July 20.

WM. B. CREW, a well-known auctioneer, committed suicide to-day in consequence of business difficulties.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, July 20—11 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the R. M. steamship Africa, now in her 12th day from Liverpool, and fully due. Wind northwest, fresh. Weather cloudy.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, July 20.

The United States Mail steamship Florida arrived at the wharf at 9½ o'clock this morning, all well.

TRAVEL ON THE PLAINS—THE BUSINESS OF AN OUTFITTING STATION.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Westport, Ill., gives a statistical account of the business done in that border town, in fitting-out parties about to cross the Plains. The writer says:

"Our streets are at this time more quiet and dull than I have ever seen them. The Spring trade with the Mexicans and mountaineers being over, the merchant trains having all departed, and the last hunter, peon and greaser, having left for their distant lairs and ranches. But we can spare them for a while in consideration of the unusual amount of money they this season left with our merchants and manufacturers, without going into anything like a review of the business of this little border town for the closing season, I will merely say that the sales of one Western house, from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, has amounted to $141,000—chiefly from parties from across the Plains.

The number of freight trains outfitted in Westport during the present season has been 17.

Number of merchant trains outfitted in Westport, and bought goods at the East, 20.

Merchant trains outfitted, which bought their goods exclusively at Westport, 97.

Whole number of trains outfitted here, 144. Some trains comprised only 6 wagons, and others had as many as 16. Supposing 12 to be a fair average, the number of wagons would amount to 1,728.

All the trade in New-Mexico, or nearly all, comes first to Westport, and is from thence distributed. All the New-Mexican merchants make this their Eastern head-quarters, and have here their agents, freighters, and correspondents. To this point they consign their goods and forward their drafts. In the Spring they all come here, and many of them go no further East to purchase their supplies. The larger houses, it is true, go to St. Louis, New-York, and Philadelphia to purchase the bulk of their supplies and negotiate their commodities, but even they, as largely as they purchase, find it to their interest to buy certain descriptions of articles at Westport."

The Lecompte filly, Pretty-by-Night, the last of the famous Lecompte stock remaining in Kentucky, was sold a few days since for $1,000. She is two years old.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

News from California, Oregon and British Columbia.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail, we have received dates from California to June 27, six days later than steamer advices, and corresponding news from all points on the Pacific. A brief telegraphic summary of this intelligence has already been published.

The news from California is interesting, politically. The Buchanan wing of the Democracy held a State Convention at Sacramento, June 23. Gov. WELLER was defeated in the nomination for Governor by MILTON S. LATHAM. We find the following summary of the proceedings in the San Francisco papers:

"Major R. P. Hammond, of San Joaquin, was elected permanent President of the Convention, with six Vice-Presidents, including W. R. Garrison, Esq., of San Francisco. On the first ballot for Governor, Mr. Latham received 139 votes; Weller, 111; Nugent, 29. On the second ballot the vote was: Latham, 139; Weller, 104; Nugent, 20. Denver and Dudley withdrew. On motion of Col. J. P. Hoge, of San Francisco, the nomination of Mr. Latham was declared unanimous. John G. Downey, of Los Angeles, received the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation."

The Overland Mail which left San Francisco June 20 took out nearly 1,500 letters.

Disturbances had occurred at Fort Tejon, of which the following account is given:

"On Friday, June 17, a note was received from the Reserve by an express, stating that a difficulty had occurred among the Indians, and, as the result, two Indian women were killed and one man wounded. Being unable to get any satisfactory information from the messenger—an Indian—the matter was laid before Col. BEALL, commanding this post, who immediately dispatched Capt. DAVIDSON and Lieut. CHAPMAN, with a detachment of Company B, First Dragoons, to the Reserve. On their arrival they ascertained that an Indian called TOMAS, (who some days previous had become incensed at his wife and daughter for assisting to harvest the grain, and at the same time uttered threats of violence, for which he was confined, but was released on promise of good behavior,) while the employes were at dinner, and most of the harvesters were at their camps, proceeded to where his wife and daughter were and inflicted several wounds with a butcher-knife on the person of the girl, which produced death in a few minutes. The culprit was, after some resistance, secured. The friends of the woman insisted upon executing summary vengeance, but were deterred until the arrival of the detachment, at which time they were assembling in large numbers with the avowed intention of forcing the prison and killing him. They were, however, ordered to disperse. It was feared that if the one party were successful in punishing the prisoner, his friends—by the way, are of the most warlike tribe on the Reserve—would attempt to take revenge for the act. To provide against this, Col. D. bivouacked with his men near the prison. No further difficulty occurred, although quite a body of the natives assembled a little past midnight near the prison, for the purpose, if possible, of getting the prisoner; but, on being assured that the guard would repel all attempts, they quietly dispersed. At daylight the culprit, in charge of the detachment, started for Fort Tejon, where he will be delivered over to the civil authorities."

The Los Angeles Vineyard, June 24, has the following item:

"From an extra of the Santa Barbara Gazette, we learn that, on Friday, June 24, the heat was so intense in that place as to cause the death of 'calves, rabbits, birds, &c.' All the trees were blasted, and the fruit roasted. Metal of all kinds became so hot that it could not be touched with the naked hand. The good people of Santa Barbara suppose that a volcanic eruption has taken place in their vicinity."

A San Francisco paper tells this curious story:

"The steamer Goliah has been chartered and prepared for a novel purpose. In the ocean, about thirty miles from Santa Barbara, there is an island called Santa Rosa, upon which there are about twenty thousand head of cattle and sheep. These are the increase of a few head which were placed on the Island some twenty years ago. The original owners gave a mortgage upon this stock, which was lately foreclosed, and the present owners propose removing the animals to the main land, and have chartered this vessel to convey them. It is supposed that it will require four or five months to complete the job. The vessel will start within a day or two."

The Humboldt Times contains an account of a new gold discovery. It says:

"Our town was thrown into a great uproar on Monday last, by the arrival of Mr. C. A. ROBINSON, who lives at the mouth of Eel River, and has resided in this county for eight years, with the news that he had discovered extensive gold diggings, somewhere in the south part of the county. He exhibited a prospect which he stated he procured from one pan of dirt. The prospect amounted to ten or fifteen cents."

OREGON.

Oregon dates are to June 16. A flood had occurred in the Columbia River, causing great destruction of property. Upon the Oregon side of the Cascades, the water caused the destruction of much valuable property. The fine Railroad bridge, constructed within the year for RUCKEL & OLMSTED, at a cost of $10,000, is entirely swept away. About 300 feet of their portage railway is destroyed, and much other serious damage done. On the Washington side, the railway was momentarily threatened with a similar disaster when the steamer left. The water was above the highest stage reached in 1853, and was constantly and rapidly rising.

Father DE SMET, the celebrated Indian missionary, had again visited Portland, accompanied by the chiefs of the more formidable Indian tribes, who had journeyed from the far interior with him. The trip was taken at the invitation of Mr. GEARY, Indian Superintendent, in order that the chiefs might behold the strength and superior advancement of our people, and that they might report the same to their tribes on return. When they returned to their tribes, Father DE SMET would pursue his way eastward, across the plains, to St. Louis, visiting and counseling the various tribes on his way.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Dates from Washington Territory are to June 10. Political excitement was running high. Gov. STEVENS and Col. WALLACE, his competitor, are canvassing together. The impression is that STEVENS will be reelected Delegate to Congress by a large majority. It is also confidently believed that the county elections will almost universally result favorably to the Democracy.

Three canoes full of Indians had made an attack upon Blunt's or Smith's Island light-house. Major HALLER had dispatched a force of twenty soldiers to drive away the Indians, but before they could arrive at the scene of action, a volunteer force of fifteen men under Capt. JONES made their appearance. On perceiving the strength of the party opposed to them the Indians withdrew.

For the three days ending May 27, 736,000 feet of lumber were shipped from Port Gamble to San Francisco.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dates from Victoria to June 21 announce a disastrous overflow of Fraser's River. The stream had risen twelve feet in four days at Fort Yale. All the houses on the beach were overflowed, and several had been swept away.

Mining operations were entirely suspended on the river, in consequence of the high water.

Ten pounds of powder exploded in the magazine of the steamer Forwood as she entered the harbor of Esquimalt on the 18th June, and Mr. LOCK, a son of the Captain, and GRAY, a servant, were horribly wounded. The latter died the same night. The explosion was caused by the igniting of a match.

Coal had been discovered near Queensborough.

Governor DOUGLASS and Colonel MOODY had made a trip to the north entrance of Fraser's River, and found fine tracts of land.

The employes at Queensborough were all lying idle. Nothing had been done towards clearing the place as promised by the Government. The sappers and miners had struck for back pay and got it.

Further by the Overland Mail.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 19.

The Overland Mail of the 27th ult. has reached this city.

The prisoners escaped from the California Penitentiary by overpowering the guard; twelve of them were recaptured, and eight were shot in the bushes in endeavoring to escape arrest.

The Italians in San Francisco have raised $5,000 to send to King VICTOR EMANUEL for the benefit of his needy subjects.

The people of Carson Valley have called a Convention for the 18th of July, to consider the public safety of the proposed territory of Nevada. The election for delegates to Congress is fixed for the 2d of July.

The weather was intensely hot throughout California, parching vegetation, some parts of the country looking as though they had been burned.

The county of Santa Barbara had been visited by a terrible sirocco, forcing the people to shut themselves in doors, killing animals, and literally roasting the fruit on the trees. This occurred on the 17th ult.

The mining news from Fraser's River continues discouraging.

EIGHTH CENSUS.—We learn that Mr. JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY, Superintendent of the Seventh Census, has been appointed under the act of March 3, 1859, making an appropriation preliminary to taking the eighth census, to have the direction of the work. In view of the intimate acquaintance possessed by Mr. KENNEDY with the whole subject of the census, the propriety of this appointment will be generally manifest, but will be more particularly approved by those who have had the opportunity of witnessing the vigor and system which his energy and perseverance infused into the previous one.—Nat. Intelligencer.

FROM ARIZONA.

Arrival of General Pesquera from Mazatlan—Disturbed State of the Frontier—Lieutenant Mowry Renominated as Delegate to Congress—Mexican Outrages—Return of the Gila Explorers—Severe Punishment in the Army.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, Arizona, Monday, June 27, 1859.

Gen. PESQUERA arrived at Guaymas on the 16th, with five hundred troops and a fine train of artillery; his late success at the City of Mazatlan and in Sinaloa, has given him plenty of funds, which is all that is required to enable any party to carry on a revolution in Mexico. Personally, PESQUERA is not popular with foreigners; he is, however, a firm supporter of the Liberal Party, which gives him influence with the better portion of the inhabitants of Southern Sonora. Really this present revolution is only a "war with families," dating back to the creating of Sinaloa out of the South of Sonora. GANDARA is a firm supporter of the "Church Party," which has had its day, not only in Sonora, but throughout the Christian world.

The disturbed state of the frontier, we believe, has induced the head of the Military Department of New-Mexico to order the return of Lieut. LORD's Company of Dragoons to Fort Buchanan; they are now at Fort Fillmore, it is said, because forage is cheap. If this principle is carried out, why not pasture the horses and set the men to work for their board.

Lieut. MOWRY has arrived in the Territory. A very enthusiastic meeting at Mesilla again nominated him as Delegate. Mr. M. has done all in his power for the Territory of Arizona, or rather the county of Dona Anna, New-Mexico. In my mind a Territory ought not to be formed. I think it can not. Geography is against it, common sense is against it. West of Mesilla there is a country of one hundred miles wide and six hundred miles long, in which there is not over two hundred white legal voters, including all the mail stations of WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & Co.'s Overland Mail Company.

The Mexicans bitterly hate our race. Yesterday some dozen "set upon" one of our best citizens and literally riddled him with butcher knives. JOHN WARE, formerly of Baltimore, Md., has a ranch about one mile from Tubac, on the evening of the 24th, being St. John's day, several Mexicans who worked in the neighborhood, "got on" a little too much mescal, and in passing WARE's ranch were "barked at" by his dogs. WARE went out to call them in, when one of them grabbed him from behind, and some two or three gave him half-a-dozen stabs with knives. Mr. CARUTHERS, WARE's partner, shot one dead; a second is now in confinement in the quarters of the Sonora E. & M. Company, awaiting the result of the wounds. Dr. HUGHS is attending upon WARE, having dressed the wounds, and should he recover, it may be attributed more to his attention and skill, than to the good will of the Mexicans.

The mining interests continue to prosper. The best evidence we can offer of the richness of the mines, is the "official fact," that $1,100,000 of silver was received in San Francisco from the coast of Sonora and Sinaloa, within one month after the success of the Liberal party. In my mind, at least, as much more was smuggled out. The Sonora E. & M. Company continue to reduce $300 a day in silver from one-eighth the capacity of their works. They are now waiting the arrival of an engine.

The last of the Gila explorers have returned to Tucson, after a hard and fruitless journey. They penetrated the country as far as the White Mountains, and within two days' journey of the settlements of the Zuni Indians. Their route was entirely new, but through a country similar in its physical features to that described by the former party—a succession of mountains and narrow valleys, with many small streams. Near one of the camps one of the company, Capt. A. BAKER, found a species of root growing near a little stream, which he deemed edible. He ate some himself, and handed portions to others. In about 20 minutes those who partook of the root were seized with dizziness and convulsions, and in 15 minutes more Capt. BAKER and Mr. NICHOLS expired in great agony. The other three were dosed with emetics, bled, and their lives saved, although they suffered intensely. Mr. BAKER was an elderly man, believed to be from Texas. NICHOLS was from the State of New-York. Both were buried at the camp where they died. The root which caused such a deadly result is believed to be what is commonly known as the "wild parsnip."

Private ALENSON BENTLY, of K Company, First Dragoons, convicted of desertion and horse-stealing, was sentenced by the Court-martial lately in session at Fort Buchanan, to the following terribly severe punishment: To receive fifty lashes with a cowhide, well laid on the bare back, to be confined at hard labor until January, 1861; heavily ironed, to forfeit all pay due him, to have his head shaved, and be branded with a red hot iron with the letter D, to be drummed out of the service and receive a dishonorable discharge.

Letter from Mr. Sickles.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of a morning journal by Mr. SICKLES in vindication of himself, in renewing his marital relations with his wife:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 19, 1859.

Through the course of sad events, which during the last few months have brought so much affliction upon my family, I have been silent. No amount of misrepresentation affecting myself only could induce me now to open my lips; nor could I deem it worth while under any circumstances to notice what has been or can be said in journals never regarded as the sources or the exponents of public opinion, for in these it is too often obvious that only unworthy motives prompt the most vindictive assaults upon the private life of citizens holding public stations. But the editorial comments in the Herald of yesterday, although censorious, (of which I do not complain, whilst I read them with regret,) differ so widely in tone and temper from the mass of nonsense and calumny which has lately been written concerning a recent event in my domestic relations, that I cannot allow a mistake, into which you have been led by inaccurate information, to pass without such a correction as will relieve others from any share of the reproaches which it is the pleasure of the multitude at this moment to heap upon me and mine.

Referring to the forgiveness which my sense of duty and my feelings impelled me to extend to an erring and repentant wife, you observe, in the course of your temperate and dignified article, that, "It is said, however, that the last phase of the affair was brought about through the advice of his lawyers." This is entirely erroneous. I did not exchange a word with one of my counsel upon the subject, nor with any one else. My reconciliation with my wife was my own act, done without consultation with any relative, connection, friend or adviser. Whatever blame, if any belongs to the step, should fall alone upon me. I am prepared to defend what I have done before the only tribunal I recognize as having the slighest claim to jurisdiction over the subject—my own conscience and the bar of Heaven. I am not aware of any statute, or code of morals, which makes it infamous to forgive a woman; nor is it usual to make our domestic life a subject of consultation with friends, no matter how near and dear to us. And I cannot allow even all the world combined to dictate to me the repudiation of my wife, when I think it right to forgive her, and restore her to my confidence and protection.

If I ever failed to comprehend the utterly desolate position of an offending though penitent woman—the hopeless future, with its dark possibilities of danger, to which she is doomed when proscribed as an outcast—I can now see plainly enough, in the almost universal howl of denunciation with which she is followed to my threshhold, the misery and perils from which I have rescued the mother of my child. And although it is very sad for me to incur the blame of friends and the reproaches of many wise and good people, I shall strive to prove to all who may feel any interest in me, that if I am the first man who has ventured to say to the world an erring wife and mother may be forgiven and redeemed, that, in spite of all the obstacles in my path, the good results of this example shall entitle it to the imitation of the generous, and the commendation of the just.

There are many who think that an act of duty, proceeding solely from affections which can only be comprehended in the heart of a husband and a father, is to be fatal to my professional, political, and social standing. If this be so, then so be it. Political station, professional success, social recognition, are not the only prizes of ambition; and I have seen enough of the world in which I have moved, and read enough of the lives of others, to teach me that, if one be patient and resolute, it is the man himself who indicates the place he will occupy; and so long as I do nothing worse than to reunite my family under the roof where they may find shelter from contumely and persecution, I do not fear the noisy but fleeting voice of popular clamor. The multitude accept their first impressions from a few; but in the end men think for themselves, and if I know the human heart—and sometimes I think that in a career of mingled sunshine and storm I have sounded nearly all its depths—then I may reassure those who look with reluctant forebodings upon my future to be of good cheer, for I will not cease to vindicate a just claim to the respect of my fellows; while to those motley groups, here and there, who look upon my misfortunes only as weapons to be employed for my destruction, to those I say, once for all, if a man make a good use of his enemies, they will be as serviceable to him as his friends.

In conclusion, let me ask only one favor of those who, from whatever motive, may deem it necessary or agreeable to comment in public or private upon this sad history; and that is, to aim all their arrows at my breast, and for the sake of my innocent child, to spare her yet youthful mother, while she seeks in sorrow and contrition the mercy and the pardon of Him to whom, sooner or later, we must all appeal.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

DANIEL E. SICKLES.

LETTERS FROM COUNTRY LOUNGERS.

Sharon Springs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

"HOLE IN THE WALL," Sharon Springs, July 18, 1859.

We came here by the North River boat up the North River as far as Albany, whence we took the cars to Palatine Bridge, and thence by stage to our present moorings. We first attempted the "Pavilion," but "Sharon is full," so were obliged to put up with a "Hole in the Wall."

"Sharon is full"—which means that the "Pavilion" is—for the Pavilion bears the same relation to Sharon that Paris does to France. It is the "cock of the roost," and if you're not a Pavilioner you're nobody, and might as well be nowhere as be at Sharon. When Sharon is empty, Sharon is a very hard place to get in. The "facilis decensus averni" reversed is nothing to it, but when Sharon (of course we mean the Pavilion) is full, then—"Sharon is full." How many disconsolate wights have we seen drop their lower jaw at that terrible dictum—"Sharon is full." In fact, the only wight there admitted is "broiled white," and that the Pavilion has every day for dinner. Of course the society here is rich, for it is the "creme de la creme" of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and if there be any other town of any importance in the United States, Sharon has its representative. But it is harder to enter than Congress. You can get in there by going to Wisconsin or Kansas, &c., but no such indirect route leads to the Pavilion. No, indeed, you must have credentials of a higher order. At the Pavilion, everybody knows everybody else, and the lord of the manor knows them all. "Oh it is very nice, the society at the Pavilion. It is so charming," said a young lady of the rose-bud order to us one day—"it is so charming to meet only people that you know." We like bread and butter occasionally. Another advantage of the Pavilion is—the dogs. You can't turn a corner without stepping on a dog's tail. These dogs are principally of the "black and tan" order. These dogs would be an interesting study—but in hot weather dogs are too suggestive, and there's not one of them with a muzzle. We would rather face the mouth of one forty-pounder than those of forty dogs on a hot day. But the Pavilion is a "little kingdom of its own," and one word of expostulation and off you go instead of the dogs. Besides its veneration for dogs in which it somewhat resembles the ancient Egyptians, only they worshiped cats, it on the contrary differs from them in another respect—that namely of caste. Servants as well as dogs are allowed to "range the house." We know that the United States is a Republic and a great country, and we believe in freedom and equality, but, singular to say, we don't believe in servants lolling about in easy arm-chairs or writing letters at the same table with you, or even in their grinning and cracking jokes at your expense. The result of this too great liberty is easy to be foreseen. The attendance becomes indifferent. These luxurious waiters acquire habits of indolence and carelessness. We acknowledge they are very good-natured with it all—for though they do nearly knock out your eye with a fork, drop the butter knife into your pocket and spill scalding tea over your thinly-breeched legs, still they console you with a good, hearty laugh, which is very refreshing, coming as it does from the cause of all your mishaps. We have seen "High Life below stairs" on the stage, but we never saw the representation of "Low Life up stairs" before, and we must confess we don't like the piece.

The Pavilion not only has its own peculiar government, but it likewise has its own religion. This is millenial, for it has but one church called the "Union," and in this all sects and denominations may preach indiscriminately. The history of this church constitutes a singular episode in the annals of the Pavilion, and it may also be said to commence a new era in the history of the world—for, since the Reformation, no such great event has occurred as the union of all sects into one church. Its history may be briefly given as follows: It was certainly not more than a century ago that the adherents of the Pavilion began to feel the need of a church. In a short time the necessary amount was raised by subscription, when in steps an Episcopal clergyman and asks for the money to build the church. The ruler of the Pavilion immediately "got his back up," and retorted that the object of the subscriptions was not to build the church but a church, and in process of time his remark was verified by the appearance of "a neat and convenient edifice" on the Pavilion territory. Thus far it has been preached in twice—once by a Presbyterian, and once again by a Presbyterian. Whether it is to be always a Presbyterian remains to be seen, but it is quite certain it will never be an Episcopalian, for that sect now have a church of their own—a very neat edifice, but not quite so "convenient" nor commodious as the "Union."

Notwithstanding all its peculiarities, Sharon is a most delightful place. The air is so exhilarating that you seem to drink in nectar at every draught. Cocktails are consequently at a discount. Not only, too, are you exhilarated through your drinking apparatus, but your very eye is constantly fed. The country smiles on you with such a bright, joyous glance, and looks so benevolently and blandly at you, that even when you do tread on the "black and tan" tails you have no inclination to kick their owners forty feet into the air with the interrogation, "What are you doing there?" On the contrary, you leave out the interrogation and kick them a much shorter distance. The very countrymen of the place seem to be under its spell, or rather talk, for whenever you meet one he accosts you with "How do you do, Sir?" The first time we were thus addressed by a man we had never seen before, we were somewhat astonished, to be sure, but we only shouted out in return, "Hallo! how are you?" as though we'd known him for centuries.

There is one thing, however, that entirely exceeds our comprehension, and astonishes us much more than the cordial greetings of the countrymen. We find ourself constantly called "blasé," "played out," and other equally ignominious appellations, merely because we are not seen all day and all night on the front piazza with the ladies. What in the name of common sense does a man go to the country for, if it is not to talk nonsense to ladies on front piazzas? We must confess we have yet to learn the fact, for we have not succeeded thus far in getting it into our stupid noddle. On the contrary, we believe man goes into the country for quiet and recruiting purposes. We believe in walks, in woods, in quiet nooks, in watching water trickling over rocks, in looking at quiet old cows grazing on the hillsides, in contemplating sunsets and moon-risings. We believe in poking about alone and seeing grass and butterflies, and it is a great source of pleasure for us merely to see the wind scatter the gray hairs of aged dandelions. We like dearly, too, to hear bumble-bees, provided they don't come too near, and the smell of a pine wood fairly enchants us. What, in short, is it but the country itself that man goes into the country for? The rustle of silks and the twaddle of women you can get in the city. We don't care in the country whether Mrs. So and-so is dressed better than Mrs. What-you-call her; nor for tea-fights in low, dingy rooms, with dirty tallow candles sputtering out bad smells, nor for rolling ten-pins in close alleys, nor billiard-playing under ground. We came to the country to get out of all this. We shun the hum of men to hear the hum of Nature, and so—we are "blasé!" Well, we only hope we'll keep so.

Yours, truly,

"A HOLE-IN-THE-WALL" MAN.

The City Railway System of Philadelphia.

Eleven lines of City Railroads, running upwards of three hundred cars, are now in operation in Philadelphia. Eight more Companies are chartered, and it is estimated that the number of cars will be increased to four hundred before the end of the present year. This is a remarkable result for an experiment started less than two years ago. The Philadelphia North American has the following interesting exhibit:

"Several of these companies run more than one line. The Second and Third Streets Company runs one line of cars straight up and down the whole length of those streets, another from the Exchange to Richmond, and a third to Bridesburgh. The Fifth and Sixth Streets Company has two lines, one running from Frankford to the northern suburbs of the city, and the other the whole length of the streets named. The Green and Coates Streets Company runs three lines, one the whole length of those streets from Fairmount to Oak-street, another from Fairmount to Walnut-street, and a third from Fairmount to Southwark. The Tenth and Eleventh runs two lines, one going from the County Prison to Camac's Woods, and the other branching off out of Poplar-street to Girard College, and it is about to run still another to Germantown, via the North Philadelphia Plank-road. The Spruce and Pine Streets Company has two lines, one running from the Exchange to the Arsenal, and the other from the Arsenal to Grey's Ferry.

Connections of all kinds are constantly being formed to cheapen fares for long distances and attract custom. In this way one may take a car on almost any city rail line, and buy a ticket for Red Bank for ten cents, or taking the boat at Red Bank, return for the same fare. The Gray's Ferry line, which is one of those in this combination, has also arranged a communication with the Darby railway, so that passengers are now carried from the Exchange, or any point on Pine-street, to Church-lane, Woodlands, Gray's-lane, Blue Bell, Maylandville, Mount Moriah and Darby.

These companies contribute occasionally to celebrations at rural points to which their lines lead, and thus keep alive business. Some of them have caused public resorts in such places to be opened to the people, and all have given a great impetus to improvements, particularly near their terminal points. The amount of work they throw into the hands of operatives is astonishing. There is constantly some branch or turnout to be laid, and all the city companies maintain regular gangs of laborers to keep the streets in repair, this having been found absolutely necessary. The Arch-street company has a water tank carried up and down that street all day to keep down the dust, and the Spruce and Pine streets company is also having one built for use on its line. The Green and Coates streets company is building another immense addition to its car-houses in Coates-street, and has been making improvements on Landing-avenue.

The building of lines of horse-railway to the country villages in the environs, has probably only just commenced. The places already provided are Darby and Maylandville by one line, Germantown by two, Haddington and Hestonville by two, Frankford by one, Bridesburgh by one, Olney by one, and Haverford by one. The business of these country branches is no doubt destined to become of great importance; for, since these facilities were offered, on some of the lines there has been a great rush of population to rural residences.

Should all the lines chartered go into actual operation, it is impossible to foresee the extent of the railway interest in Philadelphia. They would raise the number of cars to five hundred, within two years. The number of cars is already about equal to the number of omnibuses in the palmiest days of the omnibus system, but their capacity is three times as great, and the business done is in accordance. Every car running employs at least one driver and one conductor, so that with three hundred and thirty cars running, there are six hundred and sixty drivers and conductors. But the number is much larger than this, as the labor is so severe that it has been found necessary to have additional drivers and conductors to allow of the men having a day or two every week to rest, so that the number is over seven hundred. If to these we add the officers, hostlers, repair-men, gangs of paviors, switch-tenders, starters, &c., the aggregate would much exceed a thousand men. Each of these three hundred and thirty-one cars cost $700, making in the aggregate $231,000 for the cost of the cars now running. There are about two thousand horses used, and as they are all good stock, will average $100 the horse, making in all $200,000 for the value of horses, so that the investment in cars and horses represents in the aggregate $431,000. The buildings erected by these companies are enormous, but we can make no calculation of their value. Some $10,000 are disbursed weekly for salaries and other expenses."

A Philadelphian's Astonishment at the Sight of New-York.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Journal writes a letter from the Flume House giving a description of New-York, which, coming from a Philadelphian, is worth quoting. Approaching the City by way of the Narrows, he was greatly astonished at the number of ships in the stream. He says:

"The immense fleet was packed in at its moorings so closely, and extended so far out from the wharves into the stream, as to present the aspect of a dense wilderness of pine trees, whose foliage and branches had been stripped off by the elements, and their bare, bleached trunks left standing alone in their desolation, like the skeleton of a once green and living forest. This appearance of the scene was heightened by the veil of mist through which it was descried, the obscurity of the view allowing the fancy to supply the details of a picture of which the outlines only were seen with distinctness. But I was more impressed by the sight as an evidence of the marvellous commercial greatness of New-York. I had never seen elsewhere one-hundredth, or perhaps one-thousandth part of the shipping which I then beheld concentrated at one point. I recollected also that what I then saw was but a fraction of the entire mercantile marine of the "Empire City"—that thousands of vessels trading or belonging to the same port, were scattered far and wide upon distant seas and upon the great ocean—many being in foreign harbors bound for home, others on their return voyage from the extremities of the earth, and still others speeding away over the deep to various and remote lands. It was truly said by a gentleman near me—a fellow townsman—that there was more shipping anchored out in the North River and the Bay, than the entire aggregate of vessels to be found at any time in the port of Philadelphia. I never before was made so completely conscious of the preëminent grandeur and power of New York as a metropolis, and the comparative insignificance of every other American city. What I witnessed in ten minutes' run down the bay to Castle Garden, cured me effectually of all petty feeling of jealousy which I had ever felt as a Philadelphian towards New-York. I had to acknowledge immeasurable superiority in every commercial point of view—I had to realize that God had obviously designed it for one of the few great centres of the world's trade and intercourse, and that he had endowed it with every natural advantage and condition of aptitude for that purpose, and I must confess that the people entrusted with the execution of the Almighty's will in the matter, have achieved it fully by the noblest enterprise and industry. The population of other cities nearly if not quite as well circumstanced for commercial and industrial growth, have been content to rely wholly on the natural capacities and facilities of the several places, and hence they have fallen far in the rear of an emporium whose chief element of progress has consisted in the metropolitan spirit, the bold and generous enterprise, and the energetic activity of its citizens, and which, without that element in its competitors, irrespective of all other conditions, need fear no rivalry in all time to come. Let us, then, with this conviction, hang our diminished heads, and brag and rail and sneer no more, until we can exhibit something of that admirable temper, intelligence and energy which have made New-York what she is, and which only can make any city great and prosperous. I have seen young men who, fancying they would rely on their genius to attain honorable fame and influence in the world, have neglected to educate their native talents, and have been dunces and drones all their lives; and any community that depends for advancement in commerce on the geographical and like surroundings and attributes of the locality in which they dwell, without putting forth any exertion and applying any means to improve the natural advantages and resources of the situation, will as surely fall in their calculations.

Reaching New-York early on Wednesday morning last, I spent the day, hot as it was, in traversing some of the principal streets and looking about me. The great roaring human tide was pouring as usual, its two contrary currents up and down Broadway. That spectacle of itself is enough to stun a person who beholds it after many years of sojourn amid the calm village-like quietness, the semi stagnation, and the Methodistical sobriety of the "Quaker City." All was hurry, bustle, noise and confusion, yet through all this turmoil and entanglement there reigned a certain kind of rude, but effectual order—a system of movement which carried every individual of the mass to his destined aim and the execution of his particular mission. I saw the faces, the costumes, and almost the manners of nearly all races and lands, pass before me, yet no one stopped to remark his neighbor, no matter what grotesqueness of apparel, or strangeness of physiognomy, or singularity of deportment, distinguished him from the crowd. Here was a characteristic of cosmopolitanism which marks only these two or three microcosms in which the world is epitomized by representative persons and classes, and habits and habiliments, gathered together from all extremities of it, and commingled familiarly, until they cease to regard each other's peculiarities. London, Paris and New-York are such places, and one cannot live in either without having his ideas enlarged, his philanthropic sentiment developed, and his views of life—of its duties and relations—expanded to the measure of the habitable globe. New-Yorkers are not actuated in their business affairs and speculations by any narrow feeling of individualism. They are moved within their immediate municipal limits by an intense sense of community, or public spirit, or local pride; and, extending this principle still further, they seek intimate communication and connections with all nations, and hence take hold, energetically, and promote all measures necessary to bring the interests of the world within the circle of their particular interest, and thereby centralize its commerce, and wealth, and speculative aims in New-York. Nothing impresses you more forcibly with the amazing activity of this city, than a walk through its main business thoroughfares and along its crowded wharves. It is hard to press through the crushing throng of pedestrians and vehicles, and one who is not used to it is soon wearied and perplexed and even terrified by the melée in which he is threatened, every moment, with being run down or run over.

The End of the Slave Case in Boston.

The Boston Journal, July 19, says: "A brief hearing was had this morning, before Judge METCALF sitting in Chambers, on the case of the slave MARIA, who was yesterday brought to this city from Plymouth, on a writ of habeas corpus. MARIA was in Court this morning, accompanied by her counsel and a few friends. She wore a red shawl, a variegated bandanna on her head, and an apprehensive expression of countenance. JOHN A. ANDREW, Esq., and WM. L. BURT, Esq., appeared as counsel in her behalf. About 9:20, Mr. BURT moved, that as no one appeared to urge the restraint of MARIA, she be discharged. After a very brief delay, Judge METCALF remarked that there was no evidence whatever of restraint, except in the statement of the woman. There was nothing to prevent her discharge, and she could go wherever she liked. He advised her, however, to go to Plymouth. Mr. BURT reminded the Court of the case of the slave BETTY, heard before Judge SHAW, and asked that records might be made, as in that case, to secure the release of MARIA in all subsequent cases of a like character. Judge METCALF said, you make up your papers, and I will make up my own records. I am not going to enter into any work of supererogation. The small assembly of sympathizers and curious spectators hereupon dispersed, and MARIA was soon observed making her way toward Cornhill under the escort of some female friends. Mr. and Mrs. HOLMES, of New-Orleans, the owners of MARIA, formerly lived in Plymouth."

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Interesting Correspondence and Details.

The arrival of the steamship Ariel places us in possession of correspondence and files of continental papers, from which we derive additional and highly interesting intelligence.

WAR NEWS AT PARIS.

Events Succeeding the Fight at Solferino—The Chances of Verona being Successfully Defended—The Alleged Panic at Brescia—Errors of Correspondents—The Rumors of an Anglo-Gallican War—The Position of Germany—The Temporal Power of the Pope—Mr. Cass leaves Rome—Te Deum at Paris—Later from Germany and from the Seat of War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 5, 1859.

Nothing of great importance has transpired at the seat of war since the battle of Solferino, and the subsequent crossing of the Mincio by the allied armies. The Emperor has addressed a telegram to the Empress announcing that since the junction of Prince NAPOLEON's corps d'armée to the main army, he has been enabled to push on towards Verona without imprudence, as he leaves a large force near Peschiera, to make the seige of that place, also a large force near Mantua, to prevent any attack from that quarter. It is the Fifth corps d'armée under the command of Prince NAPOLEON that is charged with the duty of intercepting all intercourse with the Austrian forces now in Mantua. Thus, fearing no attack on either flank of his army, the Emperor NAPOLEON is pushing on towards Verona, and we may soon expect to hear of another engagement. Should the Austrians be again defeated they will shut themselves up in Verona, which they will find a terrible prison to them, owing to the already enormous number of wounded that fill the town, since the battle of Solferino. They acknowledge themselves that there is no longer room for more. What will be the fate of those that must be wounded should the Austrians risk a battle under the walls of Verona it is hard to conjecture; no room remains for them in the town, and they will no doubt be abandoned to their fate. At Solferino all the troops forming the garrison of both Verona and Mantua were engaged, with the main body of the Austrian army. They returned to their quarters somewhat the worse for wear. For instance, the troops that left Mantua had sixty pieces of cannon with them. They returned with an enormous number of wounded and only five pieces of cannon, many of them having been left all along the road. We have now the fullest returns from official quarters of the French and Sardinian losses at Solferino. The French had twelve thousand men wounded and killed, and seven hundred and fifty officers wounded and killed—among these 150 were killed, the wounded are many of them but slightly hurt. Among the men the same thing is remarked; a very large proportion of the wounded were only slightly so—and once recovered from the fatigue of a combat that lasted sixteen hours, they are moving about, feeling no inconvenience from their wounds. We have no official report as yet as to the losses of the Austrian army, but even by calculating with their own figures we reach the fearful number of thirty-five thousand killed and wounded. This is enormous, and one can easily understand how great must be the demoralization of those of the Austrian troops who have endured so many consecutive defeats. Had the Emperor returned to Vienna he would have left Marshal HESS in command of the Austrian forces. His Majesty would, it is said, have preferred giving the command to Gen. BENEDEK, but then he is only the son of a butcher, and Austria has rules from which she cannot depart. Her Ministers and her Commanders-in-Chief must be chosen from the aristocracy. Gen. URBAN has been appointed Commander of the town of Verona. He at once made one of his characteristic proclamations to the inhabitants, telling them that he fully intended to carry out martial law, and that he placed no reliance in any of them, would trust none of them, and would punish them, without reference to condition, in case they offended. This amiable General is doing more to injure the cause of Austrian rule in Italy than all the rest of the Generals combined. He is most heartily detested by the Italians. While speaking of the Austrian army, allow me to refer to a rumor that has been circulated in Paris for some days past. We have been told that the day after the battle of Solferino a panic occurred at Brescia, and that not only the inhabitants of the town ran for miles in their fright, but that fifteen thousand French soldiers also became as scared as the people and ran as far, leaving the wounded they were taking care of to the tender mercies of the enemy that was supposed to be advancing in great force. I will not keep back from you that several Americans in Paris have assured me that letters from your correspondent at the seat of war confirmed these reports. I have not seen any such letter, but your correspondent is greatly mistaken if he makes any such assertion. These are the facts of the case: The citizens of Brescia were aware on the 24th that a great battle was being fought. On the 25th in the morning they saw large numbers of wounded being brought into the town, in the wagons used for that purpose. The citizens, from some cause or other, took up the idea that the French had been defeated, the more so, as on the previous day they heard that the Piedmontese had been forced to retreat. They at once shut up their houses, and in several instances commenced hurriedly leaving the town. The panic spread, and soon the citizens began flying, shouting as they did so, "The Austrians are upon us." Several of the peasants employed as drivers of the ambulance wagons were frightened by this action on the part of the citizens and joined the flight. As soon as the French soldiers ascertained what was going on, they attempted to calm the fears of the citizens, and soon succeeded in so doing. Thus far went the panic. Of course, any person upon the spot, not accustomed to following an army, may easily have become so frightened as to join in the retreat, and from that very fact become unable to judge with accuracy of what was taking place. Fifteen thousand troops never ran in such a manner as seemed to be understood here by some Americans with whom I have conversed—the more so as the French troops in Brescia knew that the Mincio and one hundred and fifty thousand French bayonets were between them and the Austrians. 'Tis preposterous to assert that the French soldiers thus fled, and I am only led to make this statement from the fact I above explained, that persons here assured me they had the news from correspondents at the seat of war. I am aware by experience that it is a difficult thing to ascertain the real state of affairs when following an army. The soldiers with whom you converse, of course, only see things from their side, and according to their impressions you hear of actions that are either over or under-rated. One must have information from head-quarters, otherwise it is apt to be incorrect. As an instance of what I mean, I was told during the battle of Magenta, by a Zouave of the Guard, that all the regiment had been destroyed. Pained and grieved to hear of this fact I hastened forward, and meeting another wounded Zouave belonging to the same regiment, I inquired after the fate of the few remaining Zouaves of the Guard. "What," replied the man, "Le reste de la Garde! Why, Sir we are all right, and have just gained a splendid victory under the eyes of our Emperor." Thus you see how uncertain are soldier's reports. The first one I interrogated had fallen at the first charge wounded, and saw numbers of his comrades falling also—he had managed to crawl back, and when I met him he was making his way to the main body of the army, firmly persuaded that the rest of his fellow-soldiers were all killed.

Correspondents writing from the seat of war must be careful how they found their letters upon the reports that fly about a camp. They will always be making grave mistakes unless they get their information from head-quarters. I shall be enabled to give you most positive information, as I have at the seat of war many acquaintances among those employed to draw up official bulletins and reports. I remain in constant communication with these friends, and from them I get quick and reliable information. While upon the subject of mistakes made by correspondents, allow me to refer to the following extract I take from the Paris Correspondence of the Herald, of your city, dated 20th May last. The writer says:

"With respect to England, without troubling themselves to assign any logical reason, without even entering into the probabilities, the great fact seems generally implanted in all men's minds that war with

that country is the inevitable consequence of the present state of politics. Among tradesmen you find a disposition to square accounts, to draw in from all transactions partaking in the slightest degree of a wide, let alone a speculative, character. Many are inquiring whether, in the event of a war—seeing that they have already commercial relations—it would be open to them to set up trade in England. Medical men long in practice among English communities are looking out for berths across the channel; and families who have been resident here for years are submitting their goods and chattels to the hammer, in preparation for their flight."

Now from beginning to end this is false. Thousands of Americans now in Paris can testify to the utter absurdity of such a statement. There are hundreds and thousands of English families residing in Paris who have no thought or fears of war. They crowd our places of public amusement, rent apartments, buy furniture and settle down in Paris as they have ever done since the advent of the Empire, without a thought or care to render their stay an unhappy one. I defy any one to name any commercial man who is so anxious to cease his transactions with the English, and, in fact, I would not have noticed these absurd assertions were they not so utterly unfounded. However, the *Herald* has long been renowned for having *alarmists* as correspondents from Paris. I remember that last year the *Herald* informed its readers that Paris was in a state of seige, and that February was to see the whole city delivered up to destruction. It is surely time that assertions so false and so easily reported should cease. They are an insult to public sense. Misrepresentations of that nature are too gross. Thousands of Americans now in Paris, can testify to the fact that never was the city more gay at this season of the year, and that never were there more English settled in Paris than at present. Even in the English Parliament, where men of mediocre talents eagerly seize upon *invasion* as a theme sure to bring them into notice, the thing is being played out, and the English, fatigued with so much noise and clamor, will not listen to the idea of arming to defend themselves against the imaginary attacks of a nation that is an ally.

This language of Prussia is reassuring, while her attitude is alarming. But the battle of Solferino has caused due reflection to be made by the Prussian Cabinet, and now we find their official journals assuring us that Prussia certainly does not intend to fight for the purpose of regaining the possession that Austria has already lost in Italy. All that Prussia has intended was to make herself the head of Germany, and all she will do for Austria will be just enough to maintain Austria as the second Power instead of a rival Power. Still, in playing this game, Prussia runs the risk of involving herself, as well as Germany, in a war; if so, she must get out of the scrape the best way she can, without hoping for aid or assistance. England will not mix in the matter, and Russia has seasonably reminded Prussia that the Germanic Confederation is essentially defensive. Thus, if Prussia departs from that position while the war is now confined to Italy, she will manifestly be in the wrong, and will surely rue the consequences.

The late troubles at Perugia, in the Papal dominions, have caused a great excitement in our political circles, and many of our journals have warmly espoused the cause of the oppressed inhabitants. The result has been that the French Government, anxious to render justice to the Pope's Government, has caused it to be made known that the French journals must not attack the Papal Administration. The Minister of the Interior has given the following warning to the *Siècle*:

"The journal the *Siècle*, in this day's number, when attacking the Papacy in its political power, and in the dogmas of which it is the august personification, confounds the noble cause of Italian independence with that of the Revolution. The Emperor's Government has to protest against such a confusion, which is of a nature to excite evil passions, to trouble men's consciences, and to mislead public opinion as to the true principles of French policy. Respect and protection of the Papacy form part of the programme which the Emperor is gone to carry out in Italy—'to found order on rightful interests satisfied.' The journals which seek to misrepresent the character of the glorious war we are now engaged in are wanting in what is most obligatory in the national sentiment. If a deplorable conflict has taken place at Perugia, the responsibility must fall on those who compelled the Pontifical Government to make use of force in defence of its rights. The political independence and spiritual sovereignty united in the Papacy entitle it to twofold respect, and morally condemn the attacks against which the Government might have had recourse to legal repression; but it has preferred leaving them to the justice of public opinion."

The director of the *Siècle* answers and protests against any desire to injure the Government or power of the Pope, but asserts his right to find fault with the policy now pursued by the Cardinal Antonelli, who manages matters for His Holiness. Antonelli is Austrian at heart, owes his position and influence to Austria, and he is the person to blame for the late outrages. An American family having been maltreated and robbed by the Swiss soldiers at Perugia, the Representative of the United States at Rome has taken down the American escutcheon from his door, and left Rome. He was at Leghorn on the 29th ult. The Pope will thus find himself in a difficulty with Brother Jonathan, who will no doubt insist upon having his rights, and above all that the stars and stripes be respected. While upon the subject of the Pope I must tell you that His Holiness insists upon sending to Milan the Bishops and other clergy that were named to him by Austria, to fill the offices at Milan. Now the Piedmontese authorities in that city very justly refuse to receive these Austrian agents into their city—asking the Pope to name others to the offices destined to these. Other cause for complaint and quarrel exist, and one which may much shake the justice of his Holiness' cause. The successor of St. Peter is not by far so humble as he might, could or should be, and is fast gathering up against himself vials of wrath.

Last Sunday the *Te Deum* for the victory of Solferino was celebrated at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in this city. It was known that the Empress was to attend in state, and early in the morning an immense crowd filled all the streets leading to the Cathedral.

The *Garde Nationale* and several regiments of the line formed a *haie* reaching from the Palace of the Tuileries to the Cathedral. At 11 o'clock the *cortége* issued from the Court-yard of the Palace. *First* came a detachment of Hussars; then the carriages of the Princess Mathilde; then those of Princess Clotilde, and finally a grand gala carriage used by Her Majesty on State occasions, in which were seated herself and the little Prince Imperial. As soon as this vehicle appeared in the street, a universal shout of *Vive l'Impératrice! Vive le Prince Impérial!* was raised, while showers of bouquets were thrown into and on the carriage. Flags and banners were waving on all sides, while the clang of trumpets and the quick rolling of drums announced that Her Majesty was proceeding in state to the Cathedral. The entire distance she was greeted with such shouts as are never heard but where there is a real and sincere affection felt by the people for the object of their ovation. The Old Cathedral of Notre Dame, that has so often witnessed grand ceremonials within its hallowed walls, was never more gorgeously decorated than last Sunday. Rich hangings of velvet and gildings were most profusely put about the church. Under a splendid panoply covered with plumes and gilding was a raised seat or throne for the Empress, on her left and right were the members of the Imperial family, Princes and Princesses now in Paris. All the chief officers of the Crown were present in full uniform, while the members of the Imperial household were in their Court dresses. The sight of the brilliant assembly was one fabulously beautiful, and the ceremony was grand and imposing. At its conclusion the *cortége* once more passed through the streets, amid the hearty and prolonged cheers of an immense multitude.

Six P. M.

We have just received the official news that the Diet has voted the Prussian propositions, which consist in sending different *corps d'armée* of observation on the banks of the Rhine, under the command of the Crown of Bavaria, Prussia being charged with the direction of the general affairs of Germany.

The following telegram has just been received from the seat of war:

"Valeggio, Monday, July 4—9 A. M.

The French army now marches upon Verona. The Piedmontese have regularly commenced the siege of Peschiera. The Emperor Napoleon having sent back to Austrian head-quarters all the wounded Austrian officers, and asked for an exchange of prisoners, a messenger came to the French camp, announcing that by orders of the Emperor Francis Joseph, they would follow the example, and send back the wounded French prisoners, and that they would also exchange prisoners."

It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that the defeat of the Austrians at Solferino has completely demoralized the Austrian army. The Emperor Francis Joseph and his *suite* were obliged to fire with their pistols upon the flying soldiers to get them to make way for the Emperor to pass. They answered with threats and menaces when told to stand aside, and the Emperor's *suite* at once fired upon them. Had but the storm come upon them at this moment, the exasperated soldiers might have retaliated, but seizing the opportunity, the *cortége* passed rapidly by, and the Emperor never stopped until safe within the walls of Verona.

DEAN.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE BATTLE.

How the Massacre at Perugia was received at Milan—One of Garibaldi's Heroes—The Effect of Garibaldi and Kossuth Approving the Cause of the Allies—Disquiet at Venice—The Wounded at Brescia.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

[The following letter is not so late as others from the same hand, or as those of our editorial and regular correspondents; but we regard the matter it contains as of sufficient interest to justify its publication.—Ed. Times.]

Milan, Saturday, June 25, 1859.

I posted my letter to you this morning the moment I read the telegraph concerning "a great battle at Solferino." Meaning to start instantly for Brescia, I find now that the train does not start until 4 P. M., so I shall employ the intervening time in finishing off some details which seemed to me of less importance than immediate news from the scene of action. Besides, I must confess, Milan is intolerable to an impatient mortal like myself, it is so near, and yet so far; and when we receive the French, English and German papers, we find that they have nearly all the particulars of an engagement almost as soon as we receive the telegrams. Still I own Milan is the best place for a correspondent of whom the "latest news" is not expected, as it is a sort of centre whither travels news from North, South, East and West, very slowly, but very certainly. To-day, however, to remain at Milan is out of the question. The telegram is very ambiguous; "the whole of the allied army was engaged;" "the fight was long and furious;" "our losses are but too considerable;" this does not look like a victory! and yet "the Austrians were driven back along the whole line," so it is not a defeat. We are all on the *qui vive*, every one becomes oracular, consequently every neighbor is a bore, and nothing remains but to go and see! I told you of the excitement caused by the infamous conduct of the Swiss in Perugia; a very curious scene has just taken place before my eyes. (I am writing at a *café* close to the railway station.) Pasted up on a sheet of dirty paper on the opposite wall were the words *Morte ai Svizzeri*; a number of working-men were gathered round, who, by their gestures, evidently showed that they approved the injunction. A man of about 30 I should say approached, thrust his arm through the crowd, and quietly tore down the placard. "He's a Swiss," exclaimed the group, evidently about to lay violent hands on the paper. "No," replied the other, quietly crumpling up the placard, and holding up his right hand, minus the three fore fingers, "I lost those under Manara, at Porta Tosa, on the 23d of March, 1848, and for this I have been refused at *Piazza Borromeo*,* where I advise you to go and enlist instead of getting up rows to disturb the public peace." "*Segura de si!*" "*El dis ben!*" "*Andere fiet!*"† they exclaimed *in patois*, shaking hands with the brave young Lombard, who, unable himself to enter Garibaldi's legion, evidently spared no pains to induce others to do so. I mention this as a proof of the good dispositions of the Milanese, who exasperated, and *most justly*, at the disgraceful inhuman butchery perpetrated by the dastardly Swiss at Perugia, yet at a word of remonstrance, recognized the injustice of avenging the wrongs of the Perugians on the innocent Swiss here. A gentleman in this city has received a list of forty-nine men, women, children, and two babes at the breast, murdered, for sheer love of murder, after the Swiss entered the city. A young artist of great promise, much beloved in Perugia, was among the number. Yet, with our sorrow for the sufferers, our indignation against their inhuman, cowardly assassins, mingles a sort of consoling consciousness that the "Holy father" has given the death blow to his temporal dominion, and that no country, Catholic or Protestant, in this Nineteenth Century of ours, will dare to protest in favor of the Pope, if all his subjects in self-defence throw off his stupid, barbarous, besotted yoke and ally themselves to the other States of Italy, under Victor Emanuel.

I told you yesterday that a certain Bronzetti was among the wounded "hunters" at Rezzato. Poor fellow! his biography is an interesting one. He fought throughout '48 and '49, and was one of the first to join Garibaldi. After five hours combat at Rezzato he received a wound in the left arm. "Onward!" he cried, "it's nothing!" Another ball in the right arm, when he passed his sword to the wounded left, crying, "Onward soldiers! onward ever!" Another ball passed in at his left side, lodging in the right ribs; then he fell. Four soldiers bearing him from the field fell under the enemy's balls, and finally one bore him off and he was transported to Brescia. On the morrow of the fatal 16th, for so the "hunters" name the day, in which, though triumphant, so many of their numbers fell, Garibaldi wrote the following from his headquarters, and it reached Brescia just in time to cheer the last moments of the dying hero! "Dearest Bronzetti: You are certainly above all praise, and have earned the title given to you of 'bravest of the brave' in our ranks. Your courage will conquer your wounds, and you will be restored to your companions in arms. Receive a fraternal embrace from your friend, Garibaldi." He was never more "restored to his companions in arms," but was buried on the morrow!

Col. Turr is also seriously wounded. He has distinguished himself throughout the campaign. He was one of the officers sent by Garibaldi to the Val Canonica, from Bergamo. Returning to Bergamo he rejoined Col. Cosenz, whose audacity, some say rashness, led to the disaster at Rezzato. It is always very well to blame when success is wanting; everything that has been done by these hunters has been accomplished by sheer audacity against desperate odds, with bad arms, little or no support, and with numbers always vastly inferior to the enemy. The *Official Gazette*, of Milan, now called *La Lombardia*, announces that Kossuth, accompanied by three majors, arrived at Genoa the day before yesterday. He goes with a confidential friend of Count Cavour to Parma to see Prince Napoleon, and thence to the head-quarters of the Emperor. Everywhere the population receive him with heartfelt welcome. The adhesion of Garibaldi and Kossuth to the Italian policy of Louis Napoleon has done more to wipe out the memory of the Imperial past than any of his personal acts could do. If Garibaldi can drown the memory of Rome in hopes for Italy's future, how can we remain obdurate? Yet the pains the Lombards take to convince you that the moment the Austrians are driven out the French will retire with the blessing of the liberated populations for their sole recompense shows that they desire it far more than they believe it.

"*Vorrei che gli Austriaci crepassero, e i Francesi morissero di ridere*"—May the Austrians all burst and the French die of laughing at them—said an Italian the other day, repeating an old *bon mot*, and if all spoke out their minds as freely as my old misanthrope they would but echo his words. My hopes, I repeat, are placed in the volunteers, the people and the King! Charles Albert failed to be King of Italy because, Macbeth like, he ever let "I dare not, wait upon I will." His rough, jolly soldier son lives by the day and makes no plans for the future. His blood is up. I have taken great pains to separate the actual from the fabricated in the stories that circulate about his daring—and even the French soldiers, who are given to *dénigrer* all that is not French, say: "*C'est un brave garçon; il est digne de combater avec nous!*"

The most distressing news reaches us of arrests at Venice. Things cannot go on as they are much longer. We shall have open revolution unless the French and Sardinians effect their landing soon. Some time since I received a letter from the father of a large family—a nobleman and a proprietor—who, under any ordinary Government, would be considered in affluent circumstances. "I pay eighty-four per cent. *taxes*," he wrote, "and with the remaining sixteen per cent. I have to support my whole family. The feudal laws prevent me from alienating a shred of my estate. We are reduced to genteel beggary. And now a fresh decree, a forced loan of 50,000,000 florins ($25,000,000) is to be extorted from the Lombardo Venetian Kingdom! As the Lombards are free, the Venetians must pay the whole." I have heard New-Yorkers grumble at their American taxes. Let them ponder these facts.

Now I am off it may take me some days before I can get a clear notion of the "great battle;" if so, you must be patient. We receive a good many of the second rate English newspapers, all of whom have a correspondent at "the head-quarters of the allied camp," and at the head-quarters of the Austrian army! "What does this mean?" I asked of the correspondent of the London papers, who resides at Milan. "Well," he said, "you see if we date from Milan people turn up their noses, so we travel on the wings of fancy and 'make out.'" On my suggesting that the British people would think itself ill used if it knew the truth, he said "Well, our readers are better off than most, for the greater number of correspondences are made up in 'the office.'" And this is literally the case. With the exception of the London *Times* no correspondent is *permitted* within the sacred precincts; if by hook or by crook they arrive there *tant mieux*, but very few have the "pluck" to risk being sent away! *Facts are stubborn things!*

Brescia—Midnight.

But for the disappointment which your readers would feel at seeing no letter from your own Correspondent, I can assure you "I should not now be closing my eyes to recal for their benefit the sad, glad, exciting scenes which have passed before me during the last four hours; but I should, instead, be at the bedside of some of the poor, suffering fellows whose groans ring in my ears, writing to their friends a few last words and wishes dictated by dying lips. Yes, the battle of Solferino was a great battle, and a great victory was gained there—but at a sacrifice of human life which is terrible to contemplate. Brescia is reeking with the wounded who are still pouring in; they tell me that all the villages around are converted into vast hospitals, where French, Piedmontese, and the various races who wear the white uniform, are lying pell-mell! Fortunately for me, I recognized at the station a young Bersagliere who had gone there hoping to meet his mother from Turin, and arm-in-arm we entered Brescia in the twilight, he leading me from house to house where his wounded comrades lay, many of them belonging to the company of poor Capt. Pallavicini, who fell leading his men for the third time to the attack of San Martino! I can hardly realize the fact that these pale, corpse-like forms are the jaunty, dashing Bersaglieri I used to see parade the streets of Genoa with their hats on one side, full of pert cocks' feathers, floating tassels, plaited tunic and full trousers, the pictures of agility and insolence. I used to regard them with horror, for their corps it was which made itself so conspicuous in the sack of Genoa in 1849; but throughout those years neither the officers nor the soldiers, but the Government was to blame, and here on the plains of Lombardy these sharp-shooters have vied each with the other in doing honor to the Italian name. All those I have seen are well cared for; the Brescians, foremost in the field, and defiant from first to last in the very teeth of the Austrians, are the tenderest and most generous of hosts. The private houses, they tell me, are crowded from garret to kitchen. When Garibaldi's men, some eighty of them, were wounded at Rezzato, some ten days since, the citizens fought for the honor of housing and nursing them; now, alas, the supply exceeds the demand! As yet I have a most confused idea of the great battle. My informant, who has promised to visit the battle-field with me to-morrow, sketched roughly the relative position of the Austrians and Piedmontese, the former forming the right wing of the Austrian army, the latter the left wing of the army of the Allies. According to the young Lieutenant, the Sardinians have fought with such desperate valor, that if called on to renew the battle to-day no single regiment could form a line! What can I say? that I regret their losses? Not a whit! The Italians profess to hold liberty dearer than life. I believe their professions, therefore I have no mournings for the dead in the Italian ranks. Let them die! Let their blood wash out the stain of slavery from Italian soil! If they can win their liberty they are fit to be free, not otherwise. Therefore I glory in Italian victories, even if they cost rivers of Italian blood.

*The office for the enrolment of volunteers for Garibaldi's legion is removed to this place from the Gymnasium.

†*Segura de si!* "Are sure he's right!" *El dis ben!* "He speaks truly!" *Andere!* "Let's go, b'ys!"

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Encyclical Letter of Pope Pius IX., Relative to Events in the Legations.

The following is the text of the Encyclical Letter addressed by the Pope, the 18th of June, to all the patriarchs, primates, archbishops, bishops, and to the other suffragans which are in favor of communion with the Apostolic See:

Venerable Brethren: Health and the Apostolic Benediction! The seditious movements which have recently broken out in Italy against the authority of the lawful Princes in those countries nearest the States of the Church, have invaded some of our provinces like a flame of fire. Instigated by this sad example, and incited by intrigues from without, they have withdrawn themselves from our paternal rule, and despite their small number, the adherents of the revolt demand that they should obey that one of the Italian Governments which, of late years, has become an enemy of the Church, of its lawful rights and of its sacred ministers. Reproving and lamenting the acts of rebellion by which a portion only of the people in these disturbed provinces disown with so much injustice our zeal and paternal care, and declaring publicly that the temporal sovereignty which the more faithless enemies of the Church of Christ strive to free themselves from is necessary to this Holy See, that it may use without impediment its sacred power for the good of religion, we address you the present letters, venerable Brethren, to find in the midst of so great a disturbance of the public peace some consolation for our grief. On this occasion we exhort you, also, in view of your declared devotion to the Holy See, and of your remarkable zeal for its liberty, to watch for the accomplishment of the command which we read was formerly made by Moses to Aaron, High Priest of the Hebrews; (Numbers, ch. xvi.) "Take a censer and put fire therein from off the altar, and put on incense, and go quickly into the congregation, and make an atonement for them; for there is wrath gone out from the Lord: the plague is begun." Thus we exhort you to offer prayer after the manner of those Holy brethren, Moses and Aaron, who, having fallen on their faces, said, "O God, the God of the spirits of all flesh, shall one man sin, and wilt thou be wrath with all the congregation?" (Numbers, ch. xvi.) For this reason we send the present letters from which we expect great comfort, because we feel confident that you will answer to our desires and our needs more than sufficiently. Besides, we say it boldly, clothed with power from on high, which God, touched by the prayers of the faithful give us in our weakness. We will face all dangers, we will undergo all trials rather than fail in our apostolic duty or do anything that may conflict with the sanctity of the oath by which we were bound, when despite our unworthiness we were raised by the will of God to the supreme seat of the Prince of Apostles, the citadel and rampart of the Catholic faith. For the fulfillment of your pastoral charge, invoking upon you all joy and happiness, we grant you with affection for yourselves and your flock the apostolic benediction, the pledge of heavenly happiness.

Given at Rome, near Saint Peters', the 18th of June, in the year 1859, the fourteenth year of our Pontificate.

Address of Pope Pius IX. to the Consistory on the State of the Romagna.

We find in the *Journal of Rome* the following text of the allocation of his Holiness to the Secret Consistory, June 20, 1859:

Venerable Brethren: Besides the keen grief with which we in common with all other good men have been seized on account of the war which has broken out between Catholic nations, another very great affliction has come upon us. It is caused by the lamentable disorders excited in some provinces of our Pontifical States by the criminal and sacrilegious boldness of wicked men. You understand, venerable brethren, that we here lament that wicked conspiracy and rebellion of factious men against our civil sovereignty, holy and lawful, and against that of the sacred See. Some men of wonderful depravity, living in these provinces, have dared to endeavor to excite and to put in execution this conspiracy and rebellion by secret and wicked meetings; by shameful intrigues with individuals of neighboring States; by calumnious publications; by foreign arms, and by a multitude of other wicked artifices.

Here follows a recital of what occurred at Bologna June 12: "The rebels then pushed their wickedness and shamelessness so far as not to be afraid to change their Government, and to demand the dictatorship of the King of Sardinia. To this end they sent their deputies to that King."

[The allocation then relates the different events which occurred at Ravenna and Perugia, where the dictatorship of the King of Sardinia was likewise demanded.]

In enfeebling and undermining the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff, the enemies of the most holy religion seek, moreover, to insult it. Compelled by the duty of our Apostolic ministry, and by our sacred oath, to provide with the greatest vigilance for the defence of religion, and of all the rights and provisions of the Roman Church in their integrity and inviolability, as well as to sustain and preserve the liberty of the Holy See—liberty undoubtedly for the advantage of all the Catholic Church, and consequently obliged to defend the sovereignty granted by Divine Providence to the Roman Pontiffs for the free exercise of ecclesiastical primacy over the whole world, and obliged to transmit it entire and unimpaired to our successors. We can only boldly condemn and abhor the efforts and wicked and criminal attempts of our rebellious subjects, and resist them with energy.

With these motives, after having by the note of our Cardinal Secretary of State sent to the Ambassadors, Ministers, and *Chargés d'Affaires* accredited near us, or by the holy seat, reproved and expressed our detestation of the violences of these rebels, now in the presence of your highly-respectable assembly, venerable brethren, raising our voice with all the energy of our soul, we protest against all that which the rebels have dared to do in the aforesaid localities, and by virtue of our supreme authority, we condemn, censure, annul, and abolish all and each of the acts at Bologna, Ravenna, and Perugia, in every other place, and by whatever pretence, shall have been done by these rebels against the Holy Seat; and we declare and decree that the said acts are null, illegal and sacrilegious. Moreover, we remind all concerned of the excommunication of the highest order, and of other pains and ecclesiastical censures enacted by several canons, by the apostolic constitutions, and by decrees of general councils, and especially by those of the Council of Trent, (22 sex., chap. 11, de Reform.) which shall be incurred, without the need of further declarations, by those who, in any manner whatever, shall dare attack the temporal authority of the Roman Pontiff; and we declare that they have already unhappily been incurred by all those who, at Bologna, Ravenna, Perugia, and elsewhere, have presumed by act, advice, assent, or by any other manifestation, to violate, trouble and usurp our power and civil jurisdiction, and that of the Holy Seat, and the Patrimony of St. Peter.

[After expressing the hope that the blindness of his subjects may be removed, and that they will return to a sense of duty, after obliging his paternal bosom to be angered against them, his Holiness proceeds:]

Sustained by this confidence in God, we are comforted by the hope that the Sovereigns of Europe, as in the past, so now, shall of one accord and with diligence, address themselves anxiously to defend and preserve our temporal authority, and that of the holy seat, seeing it is of the highest importance to each of them, that the Roman Pontiff should enjoy the most perfect liberty in order that he may be enabled properly to minister to the tranquillity of the conscience of Catholics dwelling within their States. This hope is also assuredly strengthened by the fact that the French armies actually in Italy, following the declarations of our very dear son in Jesus Christ, the Emperor of the French, not only do nothing against our temporal powers and that of the holy seat, but even defend and maintain it.

Nationality of the Papal Troops—Manifesto of the Swiss Government Troops.

The following circular has been sent by the Swiss Government to its diplomatic agents abroad, in explanation of the assumed Swiss nationality of the troops employed in the late slaughter at Perugia.

The present is not the first occasion on which the absurd contradiction existing in the circumstance of a free country furnishing princes with mercenary soldiers, has been realized in Switzerland. It is long since the profound consciousness of this anomaly penetrated the hearts of the Swiss; and, before the regeneration of the Cantons and of the Confederation, the noblest sons of the republic, its most enlightened spirits, energetically raised their voice against the abuse.

It has been with the abolition of military capitulations as in all other human progress; it is only achieved with difficulty, and after arduous struggles. But we now have the satisfaction of having attained our end. As far back as 1830 the cantonal Constitutions had repudiated the military capitulations. The new Federal Constitution adopted the same principle, which it distinctly expressed in article 11: "No military capitulations shall be celebrated."

Federal legislation did not stop there; for, by its decree of June 20, 1849, confirmed July 24, 1853, it has forbidden every species of enrollment for foreign military service upon the soil of the Confederation. In its penal code, moreover, it threatens with fine and imprisonment the enlistment of Swiss citizens for foreign military service, and goes so far as to extend these correctional penalties to all the employes of the enlistment officers, established beyond the frontiers of Switzerland, in order to evade the law.

These dispositions exist not only in the abstract and upon paper, but as far as practicable they are enforced in all their rigor. The fact is evinced by a series of sentences already passed upon the enrolling agents in different parts of the Confederation. And if violations have not always been reached by penal authority, and if the formal text of the Constitution has proved insufficient to cause the mischief of enrollment entirely to disappear, the fact is attributable to circumstances which none regret more sincerely than ourselves. Negotiations have been opened with States adjoining Switzerland, with a view to repressing enrollments upon our frontiers, and we have the satisfaction of being able to declare that these efforts have not remained without results.

As regards the body of troops which at Naples retains the name of "The Swiss Regiments," all the old capitulations between that country and Switzerland have expired, with one exception, which comes to a termination on the 15th of the present month. We have already taken the necessary steps to have the cantonal and federal colors removed from the military ensigns of those corps. We hope moreover to make sure that these regiments shall not hereafter bear the name by which they have hitherto been designated, inasmuch as upon the day when the military capitulations expire, the name of "Swiss Regiments" will become a usurpation, since they will only be cognizable as "foreign regiments."

It is yet more wrongfully that the regiments in the service of the States of the Church are styled "Swiss." There exists with those States no sort of capitulation. Those which were at one time concluded were not ratified by the old diet. They were regarded as violations of the old federal code, and they cannot, therefore, be the subject of reproach to the Confederation. One of these capitulations, executed between the States of the Church and the State of Lucerne, in 1824, for the formation of a Swiss Guard, has long since expired, and been abolished by the constitution of that Canton.

Subsequently, in 1832, the Government of the States of the Church certainly contracted with private parties to form foreign regiments, and the enlistment was permitted in some of the Cantons, but without the ratification of Federal authority. These regiments were entirely dissolved in 1848, and the foreign regiments actually existing in the States of the Church are nothing more than an agglomeration of individuals from various countries, for whom Switzerland can in no sense be held responsible.

If, notwithstanding these facts, the foreign regiments in the service of the Pope continue to be designated as Swiss regiments; and if, as it seems, the words "mercenaries" and "Swiss" are in some quarters received as synonyms; we can only profoundly regret the circumstance, and protest energetically against such an abuse of language. Besides, if, as we are reliably informed, the regiments in the service of the Pope do not bear the title of "Swiss regiments," that title is of course abusive; and the case is entirely beyond our reach or remedy.

After you have openly exposed, Monsieur le Consul, this state of things, we hope you will satisfy yourself as well as our fellow-citizens residing in Italy, of the efforts we have made to execute, in regard to the question under discussion, the federal laws, and to preserve the dignity of the Confederation.

It is, unhappily, beyond the power of the federal authorities to interfere with the free will of individuals, who may desire to enlist in foreign service; but every one will understand at the same time, that Switzerland cannot accept the responsibility of acts purely personal. The power of other States does not exceed that of our own in this particular. For it is incontestible that in Italy at this moment in the two armies, beyond the belligerent nations, there are partisans belonging to neither, and who are originally from countries wholly neutral in the actual war.

In the name of the Federal Council,
STAEMPFLI, President.
SCHIESS, Chancellor of the Confederation.

Berne, June 15, 1859.

Church's Heart of the Andes in England.

From the London Daily News, June 4.

One of the most remarkable pictures exhibited this season, is now on view at the German Gallery, New Bond-street. The artist—Mr. Church, the American—has already established a high reputation in this country by his extraordinary painting of the "Falls of Niagara." Never before had the majesty of that scene, with all its infinite variety of toiling, foaming, eddying, glancing, crashing, broken, water-surface, been so impressively presented to the eye. Other representations may have been good for recollection, but the suggestiveness of that alone enabled those who had not seen the great Falls to form some idea of the gloriously terrible reality. The present picture is a worthy companion to the last. Mr. Church seems to have proposed to realize the climax and acme of all that is grandest and most epical in his own great twin continent. Here we have a pictorial poem upon the immovable mountain-majesty of the great South American Cordilleras; before we had the most stupendous leap and plunge of the great rolling North American flood. The "Heart of the Andes" is a scene hitherto unexplored by the painter; but Humboldt, with truth, observed that in no other section of the globe, not excepting the Alps and Himalayas, could the landscape painter acquire such an extent and variety of knowledge suited to his purpose, and receive such inspiration and impulse. Our own landscape painters, even after their annual trip to Snowdon, might well sigh for such a new world as this to conquer. On the other hand, Mr. Church, our American cousin—or rather, let us say brother—has little or nothing to learn from the experience of the oldest European school or master. Yet, marvelous as is the skillful composition and comprehensive knowledge here displayed, Mr. Church has never studied in the most conventional sense of the word; he has never visited the great galleries of art out of America. But he has done better; he has devoted several years to the study at first hand of the noble coast and mountain scenery of his native land. This was the training he had received before he resolved to open up for himself a field entirely new to all modern artists of note and ability. Original and elevated, however, as was his theme, he brought to it powers and capacity fully commensurate. The pre Raphaelite minuteness and self-evident accuracy of the foreground, and the broadly generalized, delicately graduated, and atmospheric distance of this picture, prove that the artist unites almost a contrariety of gifts. Breadth and finish are almost perfectly harmonized. The only obvious fault of the picture proves indeed the artist loves nature, not, perhaps, altogether wisely, but too well. Some of the foreground foliage, for example, is focussed in a kind of burning-glass intensity of sunlight, in order to more focibly "pick out" certain beautiful points of detail. It may be pleaded that this gives, by contrast, greater value to the softness of the distance, and affords a key to the whole picture. But an artist should avoid every appearance of trick, and the old hacknied maxim, that the perfection of art is to conceal itself, can never, after all, be too often repeated. It occurred to us also that the smooth surface and glassy reflections of the river are scarcely natural, so immediately beneath a waterfall, though making every allowance for its swiftly gliding to another fall. But where there is such wonderfully varied merit and many landscapes excellences of the very highest order, it is almost hypercritical to make any exception whatever. We would gladly attempt to convey some general idea of this truly great picture, but that our space would not permit us to sketch ever so imperfectly all the richness here accumulated, as it were, from every zone and climate; all the luxuriance of tropical vegetation, of impenetrable sloping silvas and interminable table-land, and of great Andean snow-crested mountains, whose ranges almost bisect the earth, and from whose sides gush streams whose course is measured by the breadth of continents. In such a scene as this, Man, with his little red-roofed speck of distant hut, and even at his wayside worship before the crucifix, dwindles into pigmy insignificance. Over all this panorama of power, and majesty, and beauty, there mantles, however, only a sentiment of repose, calculated to awaken a still, deep feeling of veneration. Turner himself, in wildest imagination, never painted a scene of greater magnificence than this view, which wears all the impress of nature's own unrivaled reality. We can only sum up that we recommend all who have any love of either nature or art to take an early opportunity of seeing a work which is in every way a triumph.

The damage to the Cunard steamer *Canada* by her recent collision with an iceberg, proves to have been serious. The Boston *Journal* says that the ship was taken into the dry-dock at the Charleston Navy-yard for examination, and it was found that her "apron" had been torn off at least eight feet below the main deck, and the ends of the planking on the starboard side so much affected as to require new ones. East Boston mechanics are busily at work repairing the damage, and have already replaced the broken stem by a new one.

Active measures are being taken by the Indian Office to guard against difficulties which might spring up between the Pawnee Indians and the whites, and for this purpose a special agent has been appointed to inquire into the recent conduct of those Indians, and to withhold their annuities, &c., in case they should have been at fault. Instructions are now being prepared at the office for the special agent. The appointment of a local agent to reside among the Pawnees is in contemplation.

RUFUS CHOATE.

Tributes to the Memory of Mr. Choate.

MEETING OF THE BOSTON BAR—SPEECHES OF GOV. BANKS AND RICHARD H. DANA, JR.

A formal meeting of the Boston Bar was held on Tuesday, July 19, in respect to the memory of the Hon. Rufus Choate. Among the addresses delivered were the following, by Gov. Banks and Mr. Richard H. Dana, Jr.

Gov. Banks said:

Mr. Chairman—Gentlemen who have spoken of the deceased brother of your bar, have alluded to him particularly with reference to his great honors as a member of the bar. I had not, Sir, the privilege and pleasure of knowing much of him in this relation. But I should think it a great injustice to the memory of the deceased, if reference only to his strength and power here were made on this occasion, when his memory is more or less largely and truthfully to be celebrated.

I rise, therefore, Sir, not to allude in any way to his great success in this field of his talents, but to speak of him, as a citizen of the Commonwealth and the nation, in another and equally important particular. It was my pleasure to know Mr. Choate in his early life, not as a member of the Legislature, but as one who participated in its deliberations, and very much and very justly guided its conclusions. The first recollections of him which I have, and indeed, almost the first acquaintance which I made with any citizen of the Commonwealth, not in my own immediate neighborhood, was when he appeared as counsel before the Legislative Committees.

I listened with pleasure to what has been said of his power before a jury, and particularly of the beauty and power of reason which he displayed in his arguments before the judges alone; yet, after all, I believe that the great feature of his power was exhibited before the Committees of the Legislature, where his reason, his argument, his wit, his general temperament, bore most powerfully upon the minds that controlled the Senate of the Commonwealth, the Representatives, and the Executive, in their action on the great questions submitted to them.

I desire to say, although it may seem an intrusion,—because it is good for the men who shall come after us to know that when a man does his work well and truly, his efforts are to be celebrated and his name to be revered,—and I speak with the respect due to men in other professions,—I can without exaggeration say that in two or three respects there is a better example in the character and career of Mr. Choate than in that of any man in our community in these times.

In mentioning them, Sir, let me say that I have had no opportunity whatever, in the press of other duties, to follow that example of preparation set us by him, to which allusion has been made. The first, Sir, to which reference has already been made by several gentlemen, was the uniform kindness and affability which characterized his demeanor.

It was no schooling of temper, it was no absence of power, it was no courtesy wrung from him out of mere concession to what men call the rules of good breeding; it was that spirit implanted not so much in man as in woman, which makes the children of a common Father kindly to each other, it is the love which attaches men to the memory of Mr. Choate now, and attached them when he was still living among us; it was the power of affection that carried with him everywhere the kindness which he exhibited to all people.

He spoke to me, Sir, almost the first kind word I can say that ever touched my heart, outside of my own immediate circle of friends, when he knew me not, and when I scarcely knew him. How well do I remember, when a member of Legislative Committees, sitting, after a tedious session, as the evening shade closed in upon a cold Winter night, when everything was gloomy and dull, how, as he entered the room, that instant light broke in upon every member's and spectator's face, as he turned to the door where Mr. Choate appeared.

It was not so much that which beamed in his countenance, as the recollection of that kindness of spirit, that felicity of illustration and that pregnancy of wit which was more than wit, and even more than reason, which he exhibited in the smallest circle, as before the Court or jury in the presence of the bar, or before the multitudes or the people assembled to hang upon his lips.

We think too little of this power of love in moving men. I think history will bear me out in saying that there has never been a man who has had the power to sway the multitudes of men, to stamp his own opinions upon the history of his time, who did not have this power of attaching, through kindness, the nature of other men to him. And, therefore, I speak of this good nature in Mr. Choate not as a distinguishing trait of individuality, not as a good thing in man, but as an element of greatness—let me say, the truest and highest characteristic of power that man exhibits.

I have met Mr. Choate where the passions of men are more stirred, where their jealousies are more deeply excited, where they scarcely allow themselves to look upon each other with ordinary respect and trust; and in those circles I have seen in Mr. Choate a never-ceasing exhibition of this characteristic. And of all the men I have ever known in my life, I have known but one that approached him in this respect, a member of the Bar, deceased some years since, in whose office I had the honor to be enrolled as a student—I allude to the friend and associate of Mr. Choate, a son of the same County, pursuing in a great degree the same course of study, though differing from him in many respects,—the Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr.

By him alone I have known Mr. Choate to be equalled in this element of true greatness, a regard for the feelings and rights of every person, however lowly or however great.

In another respect Mr. Choate's example is one for all time. I do not desire to speak of him as a perfect man; but in these things it seems to me he is the fitting example of the young for the future. No man who has seen Mr. Choate can doubt his capacity for every occasion. With the brilliancy of his wit, the power of his logic, the discrimination of character which seemed to lay the whole world of mind before him,—and he had that power more than any other man I have ever knew,—and that of being perfectly armed for every emergency on the spur of the moment,—with all this, he had the power of an untiring industry, which, it seems to me, Mr. Choate exhibited to a greater extent than any other man of our own time, or any man of our past history of whom I have had knowledge.

And it was his belief as an illustration of the beneficence of God, that no genius could compensate for that industry which it was necessary for him to bestow in order to do the greatest good with the powers which God had given him. In this regard, his life should be remembered as befitting and the highest example for the young men of our country.

In his fidelity to what he thought his duty, he never discriminated between the lowly and unknown, and those who were elevated and powerful. In his cases at the bar, as you know, he did not discriminate between those which were unimportant as regarded the material results, and those in which higher pecuniary interests were involved, provided they were alike important in the principles to be determined.

And so with regard to everything in which he participated in the Legislature of the Commonwealth. There was no distinction made by him between that which was light and that which was weighty, but, with a fidelity which should mark his name so long as the memory of man shall treasure the great traits of the children of the common Father, he did his best and his all in behalf of every interest that was committed to his charge.

He united the highest scholarly culture with the most manly, the most careful, the most practical and invincible common sense that I have ever seen exhibited anywhere. These traits have already been alluded to. I attest the exhibition of these great qualities in the theatre of which I have spoken.

And this is a moment when we ought to look to the possibility of these great qualities. Who shall underrate the power of that felicity of illustration which draws its strength to whatever avenue of human purpose that may be open to the human mind?

And who shall underrate the power of that practical common sense, which seems to penetrate where brilliant intellect will not go; which is the instinct of human nature, which we share not in common with our own race only, but with the brute and material creation of the universe.

Looking with proper respect to the men of all professions in the country, he seemed to achieve this combination, certainly more than any other I have known.

What, Sir, may seem to have been short-coming in his mind in the judgment of some of our people, seems to me to have sprung from his fidelity in his chosen pursuit in life.

He had devoted himself to the Bar. It is conservative in its opinion. He believed in it religiously, accepted its conclusions religiously; he was not principally a public man; he never scaled those difficulties, or undertook those labors which surround, and embarrass and sometimes destroy men in those pursuits. And, therefore, when we judge of him in his philosophy, and religion, and all his opinions, we must look to those influences by which they were moulded.

And who shall say, when God has so organized a human family that every man is the better for every other man, that he who stands truest in life has failed in his duty, although his conclusions may not be entirely acceptable to us?

There are many things else, Sir, that I would be pleased to say, but I know it would not be proper to trespass further upon your attention, and it would give me greater pleasure at another opportunity to conclude the remarks which I have to make.

I have said thus far, with respect to the memory of Mr. Choate, because what had been remarked, seemed to come only from those who had known him at the bar.

And I would only add, that whatever mistakes he may have made, or we may hereafter make, there should be a time when we should be willing to forget everything, and upon the confines and brink of the grave, look into the vaults of eternity with the same love and affection which our departed and most distinguished brother certainly would have felt for us, as he did for all men.

Mr. Dana spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman: By your courtesy and the courtesy of the Committee of this Bar, which never fails, I take a place which neither my years nor my position entitle me to, for the reason that in a few hours I shall be called upon to take my leave of the Bar and of my home. I cannot do that, Sir, however inappropriate it may be on my part—I cannot do that without rising to say a word of what I know and feel upon this sad bereavement.

The great pressure which has been upon me in the last few days of my remaining here, has prevented my making that kind of preparation which his example requires of every man who addresses an audience upon a great subject, and I can only speak right on of what I feel and know. The wine of life is drawn. The "golden bowl is broken"—the age of miracles has passed—the day of inspiration is over—the great conqueror, unseen and irresistible, has broken into our temple and has carried off the vessels of gold, the vessels of silver, the precious stones, the jewels and the ivory, and like the priests at the Temple of Jerusalem after the invasion from Babylon, we must content ourselves with serving vessels of wood and stone and of iron. With such broken phrases as these, Mr. Chairman, we endeavor to express these emotions becoming this hour of our bereavement, and this hour of darkness. Perhaps the expressions are not altogether just to the living.

Talent, industry, eloquence and learning there are still and always will be in the bar of Boston. But if we say that the age of miracles has passed, that the day of inspiration is over, if I cannot now realize that the place where we are—that here the cloth of gold was spread and a banquet fit for the gods—I know, Sir, you will excuse it. Those who live and survive him will excuse it, and who, like the youth of whom Wordsworth speaks,

"Has been by vision splendid on his way attended,
At length sees it fade away
And die into the light of common day."

Sir, I speak for myself, I have no right to speak for others; but I can truly say without any exaggeration, taking for a moment a simile from that element which he loved as much as I love it, though it rose against his life at last, Sir, when I say in his presence I felt like the master of a small coasting vessel, that hugs the shore, that has run up under the lee to speak a great homeward-bound Indiaman, crowded and freighted with silks and precious stones and costly fabrics, with skysails and moonsails spread to the breeze, and with the nation's flag at her mast, and navigated on by the mysterious science of the fixed stars, and not unprepared with weapons and guns of defence, too. But perhaps I might have said, as it has already been said by those who have better rights, I love him, and saying this, I say no more than all are ready to say who know him; and especially the young.

Who ever knew him to lose temper? Who ever heard from him an unkind word? And this is all the more strange from the fact of his great exuberance of language. His splendid talents as an orator need no commendation here. The world knows that. The world knows perfectly well that juries after juries have entered their verdicts for Mr. Choate's clients, and that the Court has entered them upon the issue. The world knows how he electrified vast audiences, but, Sir, the world does not know, though it knows better now than it did, and the testimony of those better competent than I am will teach it, that his fame here rested not upon his eloquence, but rested principally upon his philosophic and dialectic power.

But, Sir, I will not dwell upon that point. He was, Sir, in two words, an unique creation. He was a strange product of New-England. Benj. Franklin, John Adams, Daniel Webster and Jeremiah Mason seemed to be the natural products of the soil, but to me, this great man always seemed, not as having an origin here in New-England, by the side of the wooden buildings or by the side of stately and time-enduring granite, but, as though originating from some oriental structure, or the domes and glittering minarets of the Eastern world. But, Sir, this beautiful fabric was, strange to say, reared and founded upon a rock; we know he digged his foundation deep, and laid it strong and sure. One peculiarity of his nature was his extraordinary aesthetic capabilities.

He had dialectic power, was a great logician, and a man of great learning, and could put his hand upon a Massachusetts case as quick as the Judge who gave the opinion. At the same time, even under the excitement of this moment, we should not think of comparing his mind on the point of breadth, depth and force of mere understanding, and indeed he would not have tolerated such a comparison with the great Daniel Webster; and yet I think we have a right to say, that in his aesthetic nature, he possessed something to which the poetic character of Franklin, Adams, Mason, and even Webster were strangers.

But I will ask pardon of the bar and of yourselves; I am not capable of making these comparisons. I need not state, Sir, Rufus Choate was a great lawyer, a great jurist, a great publicist, and more than all that—and I speak of that which I know—his nature partook strongly and sincerely of the poetic element. He loved poetry; it was not an accomplishment, or something which he could put on or off, but it was born with him—I will not say died with him—but is translated with him.

Shakespeare was his great author; I would have defied any Shakespearian scholar to have referred to any passage of Shakespeare that Mr. Choate would not have recognized instantly. Next to Shakespeare, I think I have a right to say, he owed more than to any other poet to Wordsworth. He studied him before it was the fashion, or before his position had been vindicated.

Then he was, of course, a great student of Milton, and after that, I think that those poets who gained the affections of his youth and wrote when he was young—Byron, Scott, Coleridge, Southey, had his affections chiefly; though, of course, he read, and valued, and studied Spenser and Dryden, and, as a satirist and a maker of epigrams, Pope. This love of poetry with him was genuine and true.

He read and studied always, not with a mind to make ornaments for his speeches, but because his nature drove him to it. Still we all know that he was a great Greek and Latin scholar, and that he was accurate—that he never made a false quotation. Who ever detected him in a misquotation? He once told me he never allowed a day to go by that he did not make a translation from some Greek or Latin author.

This was one of the means by which he gained such great power of language. Of Cicero he was a great student. Greek was his favorite language. One word more, Sir. It is not so generally known, I suppose, of Mr. Choate, that certainly during the last ten years of his life, and whenever his engagements to the law allowed it, and the more enlarging of his scholarship permitted, that he gave his thoughts to those great, noble and elevating problems which relate to the nature and destiny of man, to the nature of God, to the great hereafter, recognizing, Sir, that great truth that "things not seen are eternal." He studied not merely physiology; he knew well the great schools of philosophy; he knew well their characteristics and read their leading men.

I suspect he was the first man in the community who read Sir William Hamilton and Mansell's great work on religion; and neither the chairs of Harvard and Yale were more familiar with the English and German mind and their views on the great problem than Mr. Choate.

He carried his study into technical theology. He knew the genius and spirit better than most men; and of the great dogmas of St. Augustine, and he studied and knew John Calvin and Luther, and he knew the great principles which lie at the foundation of the Catholic theology and the institutions of the Evangelical school, and he knew and studied all the liberal or rationalistic writings of the Germans, and he was familiar with them in all their peculiar characteristics.

And with all those persons whom he met and whom he felt had reasonable confidence and sufficient elevation to pursue this subject, he conversed upon them freely. But beyond this, I have no right to speak. I only wish to allude to a few of the more prominent of his characteristics; and I think it peculiarly gratifying that he had that elevation of mind, that learning sufficient to grapple with the greatest of all subjects. But, Sir, he has gone from us. I owe an apology for taking so much time, but I have spoken from the fullness of my heart. I meant to have spoken of his studies of the English prose writers, of whom Bacon was his first preference, and Burke the next. He stood before us an example of eminence in science, in honor, in generosity, in humanity, in every liberal sentiment and every liberal accomplishment.

A meeting of the Essex Bar was held at Salem on Monday, to adopt measures of respect to the memory of Mr. Choate.

Rufus Choate's Love for Books.

A well-known dealer in old books sends us this communication:

"The death of this illustrious man brings to my mind certain reminiscences of him, which I think worthy of keeping in remembrance.

'Gather up the fragments, that nothing may be lost.'

About ten years ago, when on a visit, or passing through this City, Mr. Choate called at my store, about 10 o'clock A. M., and introduced himself as a lover of books and an occasional buyer, and then desired to be shown where the Metaphysics, the Greek and Roman Classics, stood. He immediately commenced his researches, with great apparent eagerness, nor did he quit his toil till he was compelled to do so by the store being shut up, thus having been over nine hours on a stretch, without food or drink. He remarked that he had quite exhausted himself mentally as well as bodily. He had been greatly interested, as well as excited, at what he had seen; 'for,' continued he, 'I have discovered many books that I have never seen before, and seen those that I had never heard of; but, above all, I have been more than overjoyed at discovering, in your collection, a copy of the Greek Bishop's* famous commentary on the writings of Homer, in 7 vols., 4to, a work that I have long had an intense desire to possess.' He afterwards purchased the precious volumes. I had the *seven* volumes bound in three, in handsome and appropriate style. These works no doubt still grace his library.

I have been informed, and besides had reason to believe it, from the character of the books he purchased from me, from time to time, that he was an ardent student of the Greek and Roman classics, of which he must have possessed a large collection. He was very anxious to procure an old school book which had been a favorite with him when a boy—it was a collection of pieces by the best English authors, the title of which now I have forgotten. 'The book,' said he, 'was put into my hands by my worthy mother, and I must confess the frequent perusal of it in early years has had much influence over me ever since, for the reading and re-reading of these pieces was to me a labor of love and devotion. Ever since I have tried to procure a copy of this book, but never succeeded.' He was at one time one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute; he abruptly resigned that commission, and used to express great disgust at the manner in which things were conducted in that Institution by his co-laborers.

When visiting New-York, he usually spent about half a day among my books with great evident relish. Indeed, he said that was always one of the inducements for stopping when passing through this City.

W. G.

* Eustathius (Archbishop of Thessalonica), was born in the Twelfth Century at Constantinople. He was the author of the well-known voluminous commentary on Homer, written in the same language as the Iliad. His commentaries were first printed at Rome, 1550, in four volumes folio. Besides these commentaries, he was the author of several other critical works.

A letter was some time since addressed by the Indian Officer to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, directing him to inquire and report immediately concerning the recent difficulty between the Kaw Indians and the people at Council Grove. This matter has caused much feeling, and the Indian Bureau is making every exertion to prevent further difficulty, and to settle the matter speedily and justly.

The Boston *Journal* says: "The erection of more dwelling houses will soon be commenced on the Back Bay lands. The building of the Rev. Dr. Gannett's church in this locality will also soon be commenced. It will be situated at the corner of Boylston and Arlington streets."

Our Rural Manufacturing Establishments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To any one who, interested in the yet-unsolved problem of how best to benefit the working population, has observed the baneful influence both on mind and body exercised by pursuing their labors in the closely packed, ill-ventilated factories, reared in narrow alley-ways, where the breath of a thousand artisans mingles with the most unhealthy vapors—exchanged at night for the worse ventilated atmosphere of the tenement lodging—it is a source of relief to find in his Summer rambles, one of those busy hives of industry transplanted to some pleasant valley, where the pure air of Heaven freely circulates, carrying away all impurities, where the hammer's heavy fall is softened by a hundred echoes, where the melody of birds answers to the cheerful song of labor, and the working-man enjoys his noon-tide meal and hour of rest, stretched beside some shaded brook that comes tumbling merrily over the factory wheel. Such were my reflections as, one day this week, rambling along the Byram River (an insignificant stream to form the boundary between New-York and her cherished neighbor,) over which a worthy citizen of Connecticut was in favor of granting Percival "discretionary power" to cross, when on his geographical survey—I (to speak after the Brobdignagian fashion, allowable to one from the metropolis of the Empire State, when on a tour among provincials,) "stumbled upon" the Screw Factory of Russell, Burdsall & Ward, imbedded in one of those secluded valleys, partaking more of the character of a deep ravine, with its steep, thickly-planted hills, jagged with rocks, which give this section of country across through Glenville such a romantic appearance, and furnish scenes that would delight the heart of a Scotchman or an artist. Here the Byram takes a bend, or rather one of those abrupt sweeps which mark its zig-zag course, crosses the old Boston post-road, now almost abandoned to the solitary pedlar and neglected telegraph poles, and passes through the town of Portchester—a thriving out-post of New-York, which in its heathendom, exercises the good people of Connecticut not a little, by reason of the inducements it holds forth to "droughty neebors" there to meet and enjoy the cup "for auld lan' syne," prohibited to them over the line.

But leaving the Byram, released from the strict rocky bounds through which it has passed, to spread out on its onward course, and returning to the factory whose busy hum so suddenly broke in upon my meditations, I forsook the contemplation of Nature that afternoon to study the works of man's genius. And I have found much that was interesting and instructive in watching the manufacture of the *Screw*—that mechanical force which has been one of the mighty "powers in the earth." On applying at the office, Mr. Ward, one of the proprietors, under whose immediate supervision the machinery is, very kindly showed me through the establishment, and I discovered, in the course of my inquiries, that a great portion of the ingenious contrivances which excited my admiration were of his own invention. Here I found one of those rare instances of inventive genius, based on sound mechanical knowledge and practical common sense, which, when combined, lead to such useful results. Mr. Ward has for fifteen years, in this quiet valley, devoted himself to the improvement—I might almost say perfection—of the machinery employed. It is always difficult, without the aid of wood-cuts, to give an idea of mechanical operations; but in a general way it may be interesting to some of your readers to know how nuts and screws, articles of such general utility, are made. Following my conductor to the far end of the establishment, where the forges glowed, we see a man drawing out a bar of iron at white heat, and laying the end on a cutting and heading machine which stands near by. Click! A piece the required length is cut off, with the same ease that a good blade would pass through a bar of soap, passes in between revolving hammers, the action of which are partly hidden from sight, and drops out, headed, on a shovel, from whence it is passed to a tram-way, down which it descends to a bed that turns it into a horizontal position; then it is seized by fingers or nippers, acting precisely like the fore-finger and thumb, lifted across into a clamp that, holding the head firmly, advances it between revolving grooved hammers, which round it to the required thickness, when it is dropped into a scoop and suffered to cool. This finger or nipper-device is one of the most interesting features, from the precision of its automatic action. The great difficulty of "handling" heated bodies of irregular size has been successfully overcome by Mr. Ward. When cooled, the end of the bolt is chiseled off, and then passed to the "threading" machine, where a lad in attendance drops it into a clamp, by which the end is presented to a revolving die, that forms the thread and drops the screws complete, at the rate of a thousand per hour. The process of forming the nuts is somewhat similar. A flat bar, brought to white heat, is placed in the cutting and punching machine—the chisel being adjusted immediately behind the punch—and click! click! each motion of the machine punches and cuts off a nut, which drops down and is permitted to cool. They are then removed to a threading machine, and passed upon a revolving spiral rod, which forms the thread, then cleaned and packed. In the case of rods used for bracing timbers, uniting the tops and bottoms of stoves, &c., as they are liable to become crooked in forming the head and screw, they have to undergo the further process of straightening, which is done by the "bull dog" of the establishment. The head of the rod being placed in position, the "dog" advances along a tram-way, with iron jaws, and snap! the rod is drawn through revolving cylinders that make it straight as an arrow. Over one hundred men and boys are employed here, who chiefly reside in cottages in the neighborhood, and as I remained in conversation with Mr. Ward until after the hour of leaving work, I had, on my return, the pleasure of recognizing many of the "hands," either sporting with their little ones on the porch or out cultivating their garden patch. How much happier and healthier than their brother sons of toil, who but exchange the vitiated air of the factory for the pent up quarters and stifling atmosphere of a Fourth-Ward tenement house! I hope, in successive Summer rambles, to find more of our factories transplanted to the country.

A. F. W.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Disaster—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.—From the South Bend *Register* we extract the following, which is an abstract from the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, held at Mishawaka:

"That they are of opinion that the embankment and culvert at the place were well and substantially built; but that the culvert was not of sufficient size and capacity to carry off the water safely in time of a flood, and liable to be obstructed by drift wood, rails, trees, &c. That said culvert was four and a half feet wide and six and a half feet high, and should have been as large again. The jury further upon their oaths say that the foreman, Dennis Kane, was guilty of wilful neglect of duty in not examining the track on and over the embankment, after the storm on the night before the time for the arrival of the train, in accordance with the instructions of the managers of the road." The inquest lasted five days.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Clerke.

The Long Island Ferry Company vs. The Brooklyn Ferry Company.—This was a question on the part of the plaintiffs, by Mr. O'Conor, their counsel, for an injunction against the defendants, to restrain them from running ferry-boats between this City and Williamsburgh in competition with the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs claim the sole right to all ferry privileges between this City and that place, under a lease from the City of New-York by its Comptroller. It will be remembered that a few days since the plaintiffs were joined with the City in an action against the same defendants, for the same cause of action. Mr. O'Conor in making his motion, stated that the City had no interest in the present suit, and that while the Executive and Law Department of the City appeared to take an interest and assume responsibilities in the former cases, still the Legislative branch, was taking an active part against the plaintiffs by passing resolutions in favor of the very portions against whom the City brought their action. Seeing such the case, they had brought the present suit independently.

The motion was opposed on the ground that the plaintiff had already began an action for the same cause. Counsel stated that the plaintiffs finding themselves defeated in the former suit with the City, now desired another trial of the case. The final hearing was put over to Monday next.

James S. Sturges vs. William W. White et al.—Decree settled.

Wm. D. Berrien et al. vs. George W. Martin et al.—Order settled.

Joseph G. Powers vs. Mary Munger—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

George B. Clements vs. Daniel K. Reade—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

Philip Duffy vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Hilton, J.—The plaintiff brought this action to recover the value of a horse belonging to him, and which was run over and killed by the engine or cars of the defendants on their rail track in Fordham, Westchester County.

It appeared that the plaintiff hired pasturage for the horse upon a lot belonging to Mrs. Bassford, adjoining the strip of land on which the defendants' track was laid. That the horse was turned into this pasture lot on the morning of Sept. 1, 1857, and the partition fence between the lot and the rail track being insufficient and defective, the horse strayed through it and on the track of the defendants, and was thus killed.

It was claimed by the defendants that it was negligent to put a horse in the lot referred to, the fences being in a defective condition; and a dismissal of the complaint was asked on that ground, but was denied by the Justice.

The defendants then produced in evidence a deed from Bassford and wife to them of the strip of land adjoining the pasture lot, dated Jan. 20, 18[illegible], and recorded in the clerk's office of Westchester County July 22, 1842, containing a covenant on the part of Bassford for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, to erect upon the easterly and westerly lines of said strip, good, lawful, and sufficient fences, to inclose the same, and at his and their own cost, and charge, maintain and keep the same in good repair for the term of eighteen years, or until the expiration of the defendant's charter.

The Justice gave judgment for the plaintiff for the value of the horse, and the defendants appeal.

I. In Cousin vs. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, (3 Kernan, 41,) it was determined that the general duty of erecting and maintaining fences on the sides of railroads is now imposed by Section 44 of the General Railroad act of 1850, (see laws 1850, p. 233,) upon all railroad companies, and until compliance on their part they and their agents are liable for all damages which shall be done by their agents, or *injuries to cattle, horses* or other animals thereon. That this duty was imposed, not only for the benefit and security of the public, but also for the benefit of the owners of cattle generally, and until such fences are erected, the statute excludes any defence of negligence on the part of an owner of cattle killed upon the track, in an action brought by such owner against the corporation to recover damages for the injury resulting from such killing.

And it is entirely immaterial whether such cattle enter lawfully or unlawfully upon the premises adjoining the railroad and stray from thence upon the track, provided it appears that the corporation have not erected and maintained the fences required by the statute. Although after the fences have been erected, there can be no recovery in such a case when the negligence or misconduct of the owner of the cattle injured contribute to the injury; or in other words, the common-law doctrine in respect to actions on the case for negligence then prevailing.

It may also be noticed, that in the case cited, the plaintiff's cattle strayed upon the land of one Gregory, and from thence upon the track of the defendants, and as it appeared that Gregory, like Bassford, in the present case, had conveyed the strip of land for the railroad track, and in the conveyance had covenanted to erect and maintain forever all necessary fences on each side of the railway, it was insisted that the plaintiff was bound by this covenant. But the Court (Marvin, J.,) held that as the plaintiff then was a stranger to the covenant, he could not be bound by it; adding, however, that if "Gregory's cattle had entered upon the road from his land, by reason of there being no fence, and been injured, his covenant would have been a good answer to the action," or in other words he would be estopped from recovering any damages resulting from a non-performance by him of his express covenant, and although the duty had been imposed by the statute upon the *Corporation*, yet he undertook to perform it, and as his performance of the covenant entered into by him would have satisfied the statute, he would not be permitted to recover for any injury resulting to himself and arising from his non-performance.

Thus, in the present case, had the horse in question belonged to Bassford it is quite clear he would not be entitled to recover in an action like this, and the only question therefore to be determined by us is whether the plaintiffs stand in any different position with respect to an injury of this character than his landlord.

It has long been settled law that a covenant to maintain partition fences between lands granted and other land of the grantor runs with the land and binds and affects all persons claiming or occupying the lands under the party making the covenant. 2 Hilliard, Abridgment, sec. 48, p. 375; Platt on Covenants, (3 Law Lib.,) 461; Beddoe vs. Wadsworth, 21 Wend., 120; 4 Kent's Com., 472, and note; Spencer's case, 5 Rep., 16; Bally vs. Mills, 3 Wilson, 25; Norman vs. Wells, 17 Wend., 136.

In the language of Chief Justice Wilmot in Bally vs. Wells, supra., as reported in his Opinions, p. 341: "Covenants which run and vest with the land, lie for or against assignees at the common law, though not named. They stick so fast to the thing on which they nail that they follow every particle of it." And therefore it is that although a party may have a mere occupation of the land for a particular purpose, and which may be said to be a species of title, though of a very low order, (2 Black. Com., 195,) yet it is in subordination to and affected by the covenant of the landlord. And although he may not be bound to perform the covenant as heir or assignee, yet it would operate as an estoppel against him in all cases in which the landlord would be estopped by reason of it.

In *Spencer's case*, supra, distinction was taken between a covenant to *erect* a wall upon the devised premises, and in which the *assigns* of the lessor were not named, and a covenant to *maintain* a wall already erected, and it was held that the assignor in that case, (which was of the class first named,) was not bound because the thing in respect to which the covenant was made was not *in esse*, and had not at the time of making the covenant been a part of the land. It was only contemplated; although if was agreed by the judges that *because it was a thing which would directly affect the devised premises*, if the word *assigns* has been used, the covenant would have bound the assignee; but it could not be extended to him without his being named in it, as the subject matter of it did not relate to a thing in existence at the time of the devise. (Grey vs. Cuthbertson, 2 Chitty, R. 482.)

But this nice distinction, originating at a time when it was necessary to use the word "heirs," or other words of inheritance, in a conveyance, in order to grant or carry an estate in fee, cannot be now said to exist, as in Norman vs. Wells, Supra, p. 148, it was determined that those covenants run with the land, which are made touching or concerning it, and affect *its value, and are not confined to those which respect* some physical act or omission upon it.

It is unnecessary, however, to pursue this subject, as it will not be pretended that the estoppel which arises in this case grows out of the plaintiff's liability to *perform* the covenant of Bassford.

It is sufficient that his occupation was under Bassford, and in subordination to covenants contained in a deed duly recorded long previous to his entering upon the premises. He could acquire no greater rights in respect to their occupation than his landlord had to confer, and he is estopped in an action of this nature to the same extent as Bassford would have been had he been plaintiff.

The covenant was one that runs with the land, and not only affected every particle of it, but every occupation was subject to it, even though the occupant was under no obligation to perform it.

The judgment should be reversed.

Daly, F. J.—Without inquiring whether an agreement to pay so much per month for the privilege of pasturing his mare on Bassford's lot, others pasturing their horses there at the same time upon the same terms, was such an estate, possession or right in the land as to bind Duffy to the performance of covenants running with it—a point upon which I give no opinion—I think that the putting of his mare to pasture upon a lot adjoining a railroad track, the fence between which and the track was in a defective condition, was an act of carelessness on his part that materially contributed to the injury, and deprived him of all right of action against the defendants.

Charles J. Macdonald vs. Cornelius K. Garrison and Charles Morgan—Daly, F. J.—The statute declares that the Judge shall take the deposition; that it shall be carefully read to, and subscribed by, the witness; and that it shall be certified by the officer taking the same. The amendment of 1851 further provides that, when an application is made for an order for the examination of the witness conditionally, the officer, instead of directing the examination to be had before him, may make an order requiring the adverse party to show cause why the examination should not be taken by a referee to be appointed by the officer. In this case, the order was made for the examination of the witness before me, at Chambers, upon a day named, at which time the parties appeared, and the adverse party insisted that I should write down the examination of the witness myself, or else that I should appoint a Referee to take the testimony. To have written down the testimony would have obliged me to have devoted myself for several days to the matter, to the total exclusion of all the other Chamber and Special Term business, a large amount of which arises in this Court each day that must be immediately and at once disposed of, and not having in the first instance made an order for the defendant to show cause why the testimony of the witness should not be taken by a Referee, but an order requiring the adverse party to appear before me and attend the examination of the witness, I did not feel called upon when the parties and the witness were before me upon a proper order to delay the examination of the witness by their making an order to show cause why the examination should not be taken by a Referee, even if an order to that effect could then have been properly made, and I accordingly directed that the examination should be conducted according to the practice that has prevailed in this Court since this statute was enacted, which practice, as a judicial interpretation of the statute, has been sanctioned and approved by the Judges of the Court for a period now of thirty year. After, therefore, administering an oath to the witness to the effect that he would well and truly answer all such questions as should be put to him, I ordered that the direct examination of the witness should be written down by the plaintiff's attorney, and the cross-examination by the defendant's attorney, or that if the parties preferred it, I would appoint the Deputy Clerk of the Court or any other person they might select to act as my amanuensis and write down the testimony, but the defendant's attorney expressing no preference, but continuing his objection to the point that I must write down the testimony myself or else appoint a Referee to take it; I directed it to be written down in the manner above stated, and declared that if any difference occurred in the course of the examination, either as to the propriety of the questions put, or as to the answers to be written down, or as to any inaccuracy in the writing down of any question or answer that the parties should refer to me, and that, when the direct and cross-examination was fully written down, that I would carefully read the deposition to the witness before it was subscribed by him, and certified by me, as the officer taking it. The examination of the witness was accordingly so conducted, the counsel for the parties respectively writing down both question and answer. The examination lasted several days, and when completed was carefully read over to the witness. The counsel for the plaintiff called upon the defendant's counsel to state whether he made any objection that the evidence was not correctly and fairly written down, but defendant's counsel put his objection solely upon the ground that the deposition had not been written down by the Judge or by a Judge of the Court, or ordered to be taken before a Referee. The deposition was then carefully read to the witness, and duly certified, after which the defendant made a motion before Judge Hilton to suppress the deposition for the reason above stated, which motion was denied, and from which decision the defendant now appeals.

The statute makes no provision as to the mode in which the deposition is to be taken, other than that it is to be taken by the officer, carefully read to the witness, subscribed by him, and certified by the officer taking the same. In no other respect does it enact how he shall take it, and reference must therefore be had to the practice which prevailed before the statute was passed, to ascertain the mode that was then in use; for if, in this respect, the statute is silent, the practice which existed when the statute was enacted continues in force.

[His Honor then proceed to an elaborate review of the authorities under the practice existing prior to the statute in question, showing that it was not then necessary that the judge should himself take down the examination.]

The words of the present statute are that the judge shall proceed to the examination of the witness, and shall take his deposition, in which deposition shall be inserted any answer or declaration of such witness which either of the parties shall require to be included therein. I do not understand the words "shall take the deposition," as changing the former practice to the extent of requiring the judge actually to write down the deposition himself. He may take the deposition, in the sense of the statute, in seeing that every answer or declaration of the witness, required by either party, is included in it in reading it over to the witness, in seeing that he duly subscribe it, in administering the proper oath or affirmation to the witness, of the truth of the answers given by him, and included in the deposition, and adding his own certificate that the above requirements have been complied with. This, in my judgment, is a taking of the deposition within the design and intent of the statute.

To require the Judge to write down the deposition would be, in many instances, to render the statute practically inoperative. Frequently a party has very short notice of the intended departure of a witness, sometimes but a day, sometimes but a very few hours, and unless the examination can be completed within a limited time it may involve the loss of the testimony of the witness, who may be away before the compulsory power with which the officer is clothed can be resorted or made effectual to detain him. It is not unusual in this Court for three of those examinations to be going on at the same time, which could not be done if the Judge had to write down each deposition, unless the three Judges of the Court stopped the cases on trial or argument in which they might be engaged to attend exclusively to this business, or unless the witnesses attending for examination waited until the Judge holding Chambers found time to write down each deposition, which in the case of an examination like this, extending over several days, would be to the neglect or putting off, to the serious inconvenience of a great body of suitors, of the large amount of Chamber and Special Term business which comes up for disposition every day before the single Judge who attends to this branch of the business of this Court.

No object would be accomplished by the Judge writing down the testimony. If the Judge is to read it over to the witness, then it matters not in whose handwriting it is. It is the aim of the statute, that nothing shall be inserted except what the witness means and intends to swear to; and that end is fully attained if the Judge reads over the deposition to the witness, who then knows before he subscribes whether his answers have been correctly taken down or not, and an opportunity is afforded to make any correction before the Judge finally certifies it as the deposition of the witness taken by him.

It is suggested that if the Judge cannot write down the deposition, he may order it to be taken by a Referee; but it is to be remembered that this statute was in operation more than twenty years before this amendment was added; and the practice under the statute, at least in this Court, was well settled long before 1851. I suppose that the object of this amendment was to provide for cases, especially in other parts of the State, where it might be difficult or impossible for the Judge to attend before the departure of the witness, and supervise the taking of his deposition, or where the parties and witness were all residing in a distant part of the district from that where the Judge at the time was engaged in the discharge of his duties, in which case the convenience of all parties would be greatly promoted by allowing the deposition to be taken by a Referee, a state of things which could rarely arise in this City where a Judge is sitting every day, in each of the Courts, specially to attend to this kind of business. I cannot suppose that it was the design of this amendment to remedy an inconvenience arising from a duty assumed to be enjoined by the statute, that the Judge must himself write down the deposition of the witness, but that if it had ever been supposed that the statute contained such a requisition, that we should not have waited twenty years for an amendment to remedy the inconvenience. The order should be affirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

SHIPPING—LIEN FOR ADVANCES MADE TO MASTER.

Seeley, Smith & Co. vs. Brewer & Caldwell.—Hilton, J.—It appears that the bark *Conway*, commanded by Abner Crowell, master, arrived at Galveston, Texas, on her voyage from New-York, in a disabled condition, needing repairs and supplies, and requiring money wherewith to pay charges on cotton for transportation from the interior to the coast, and which payment was necessary to enable her to obtain such cotton as freight.

The plaintiffs were merchants at Galveston, and on the application of the master made the necessary advances for these purposes, by means of which the vessel obtained freight upon her homeward voyage to New-York, amounting to $2,130.

The amount thus advanced by the plaintiffs was $3,971 43 100, about $1,000 of which was applied in the payment of the charges upon the cotton, which was obtained by the bark for freight.

After the arrival of the bark at this port, and by writing dated April 8, 1859, the captain assigned and transferred to the plaintiffs all the freight money and earnings of the vessel upon the voyage, and all lien and interest which he, as such master, had thereto, for or on account of such advances, or of his liability therefor, as collateral security for the repayment to the plaintiffs of the sums thus advanced by them.

The owners of the vessel being insolvent, the plaintiffs aver that they will lose their advances unless they can be protected by a lien on the freight for the advances so made to the captain, to enable him to obtain it; and, as a Court of Equity, we are asked to enforce this lien thus acquired through the captain, for the benefit of the plaintiffs, by appointing a receiver to collect the freight, and restraining the defendants from interfering with it.

In opposition to this claim the defendants insist that they are solely entitled to the freight carried by virtue of a charter-party dated Dec. 10, 1858, entered into between them and the owner of the bark, by which the vessel was chartered to them for the voyage in question. Under this charter-party the defendants were collecting the freight when this action was commenced, and an injunction against their further interference with it granted.

The plaintiffs now ask that this restraint be continued during the pendency of this litigation, and that a receiver be appointed to collect the freight earned upon the voyage in question.

On the argument of this motion many other facts of a minor character were presented, and many questions discussed which I do not intend to refer to at this stage of the action, desiring that the parties at the trial may not be embarrassed by any view which might now be taken respecting them, and believing that the present application should be disposed of on the facts here narrated.

Nor is it material that the second defence set up in the defendant's answer should be passed upon, further than to remark that it does not appear that at the time of filing the suit in the District Court by the plaintiffs against the vessel, *in rem*, claiming a lien for the same moneys which are in this action attempted to be collected as a lien upon the freight, the plaintiffs possessed by assignment from the captain his lien as master of the vessel for indemnity for the personal responsibilities incurred by him as such master in a foreign port.

It therefore cannot be said that the plaintiffs might have enforced the lien now claimed in that proceeding, because it is not shown that they possessed any claim to it when that proceeding was instituted.

That the master had a lien upon the freight and earnings of the vessel for the voyage, in respect to his advances and personal responsibilities, necessarily made or incurred by him while at Galveston, for the safety of the vessel and the successful prosecution of her homeward voyage, I think cannot be doubted (Van Bokkelin vs. Ingersoll, 7 Com. 670, S. C., 5 Wend. 315; Lewis vs. Hancock, 11 Mass. 72; ship *Packet*, 3 Mason 255; 3 Kent 167 note 2; Parsons' Mercantile Law, 381,) and this lien, thus given by law, is capable of being assigned by him, so as to vest in the assignee the same rights which he possessed by reason of it, (Jewitt vs. Coffin, 20 Wend. 603; Judah vs. Kemp, 2 John, Cases 411.)

The plaintiffs therefore occupy the same position before the Court as the captain or master, and in an action against parties claiming to collect the freight under color of right acquired through a charter-party made with the owner of the vessel, an injunction is sought pending a litigation in which the rights of the respective claimants are to be determined.

I think the circumstances shown are such as to justify me in granting the motion.

It cannot be that the master's lien, thus acquired, can be divested by the owner of the vessel, by any means short of actual satisfaction by payment, and to so hold would be in effect declaring a lien to exist which at any moment might be evaded at the will of the owner.

The injunction will therefore be continued, and a receiver appointed.

Martin & Smith for plaintiff; Larocque & Barlow for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Conrad Woehler vs. Lawrence Quinzer.—Motion denied without costs.

Same vs. Same.—If the defendant deems an order for substitution necessary, and desires it to be returned, it may be done on his paying to his former attorney whatever he may be entitled to for his services, and he may, if he pleases, take an order referring it to some suitable person to be named, on settling the order, to inquire into and determine how much, if anything, is due to the former attorney. If defendant does not take such an order within five days the motion is denied without costs.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening, July 20, 1859.

The Beef Market is again thoroughly overstocked. Our tables show 4,099 fresh bullocks received, which is 158 less than last week, but to these must be added above 400 State cattle—those left over from the previous market—so that we have to give this week's supply above 4,400. The condition of the market will be readily appreciated when it is remembered that the weekly average for all of last year was only 3,676, and for the preceding year 3,143, and this too taking cold and hot weather together. At this season, also, visitors to the City are scarce, and of the City residents, the stay-at-home, or "can't get-away club" is reduced to the smallest possible number. But for the opportune demand from out-of-town butchers, from New-Jersey, Long Island, Connecticut, and from Rhode Island even, the supply of bullocks offered this week would be nearly double the demand. At the best there cannot be much less than 500 unsold bullocks on hand to-night. A few of these will be worked off during the next three days, and the rest must be driven out to the most accessible pastures, or swelter in the yards at no small depreciation in weight and value.... Milch cows are still crowded in by infatuated owners, the receipts for the week being up to the average for last year. The demand is at the lowest point and at prices which buyers choose to pay. We saw to-day an excellent cow, such a one as has been sold for $60 or $70 in former times, offered at $45, but $40 was the highest bid for her. At the present price of butter, farmers had best manufacture it than attempt to sell their cows here.... Veal calves still arrive faster than they can be sold.... Sheep and Lambs come in freely, and a pretty fair stock is on hand, with prices not so good as last week.... Swine are not abundant, and prices are a little better, but the demand is limited.

The following table, carefully collated from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,099	195	836	11,555	2,661
Previous week	4,257	171	857	10,496	2,169
Same w'k last y'r	3,279	213	884	9,612	3,783
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,148
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 19,348. Total number received the previous week, 17,950; an increase of 1,398.

Of the 4,099 fresh bullocks, 3,070 were yarded at the Forty fourth-street yards. The balance were distributed: 836 sold at Bergen; 77 at Browning's, and 29 at O'Brien's on Sixth-street; and 87 at Chamberlain's, on Robinson-street. The sales at Bergen are quite large this week, owing in part to the greater number landing at that point. Of the 3,070 bullocks at the Forty-fourth-street yards the present week, so far as we could ascertain from the owners or salesmen, and from the yard-book, there came from Illinois, 850; from Kentucky, 230; from New-York State, 402; from Ohio, 1,013; from Iowa, 143; from Canada, 69; from Indiana, 244; from Michigan, 39; from New-Jersey, 13; and from Missouri, 174.. The receipts from Ohio are comparatively large, and those from New-York small, there being few distillery cattle left in the latter State.

The above 3,070 cattle at Allerton's came into market by the following routes: by the Hudson River Railroad, 1,567; by Erie Railroad, 1,018; by Hudson River Boats, 405; Harlem Railroad, 14; and by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 75. The Erie Railroad is taking its full share of the cattle freight; the number of bullocks over that road must be near 2,000 this week, including the 1,018 at the Forty-fourth-street yards; 636 sold at Bergen, and those scattered in the other yards. The managers of this road will do well if they wish to continue and increase in favor with the cattle drovers, to provide them comfortable cabooses while accompanying their droves. They complain that twenty-five men were packed in a single caboose, with side seats only, and part of the space taken up with a stove, oil cans, etc. "Proper resentment" was shown on the part of the drovers, by unloading along the track the stove, cans, etc., which done, they think they could have passed a comfortable night if they could have secured a few bales of straw or hay for bedding. We saw the agent of the railroad, however, to-day, and he promises there shall be no cause of complaint hereafter.

THE CATTLE MARKET TO-DAY.

At the preliminary market on Tuesday little was done. With the large stock on hand this morning, and the hot weather in prospect, buyers had things pretty much their own way. Every possible concession was made by the sellers, both in prices and in estimating the net or dressed weights, but it was still difficult to work off any considerable lots at a time. The butchers from country towns and watering-places came in in larger numbers than usual. One lot of 36 was taken by a Providence dealer, and at least two car-loads for New-Haven. The early sales were about ½c. decline upon last week's rates, which sellers thought to be the worst they had seen, but before night a lower point was reached. Some lots went off at figures which the sellers preferred to keep private..... Taking the average of the entire transactions to-day and yesterday, as we have noted them down, the range of prices this week, and those of last week, set down for comparing, are about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
Best quality offered	10½c.@10¾c.	10½c.@11c.
Medium quality	9½c.@ 9¾c.	9½c.@10c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8c. @ 9c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	6½c.@ 8c.
General selling prices	8½c.@10c.	9c. @10c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@ 9c.	9¼c.@—

Decline for the week ½c. ℘ ℔.

The closing rates may be put at 1c. decline below last week's average. Above 500 head were without buyers at any price. The general quality of the cattle was no more than average, with too many thin, half-fed grass cattle from Iowa, Illinois and Ohio. From Albany, about 1,100 head went East, at 3c.@5½c. ℘ ℔, live weight.

We give below a few of the transactions as indicating the general state of the market:

H. Myers was selling 79 very good Indiana cattle for Mather & Morgan, at 9c.@10½c.—nothing over 10c½, to-day. They would dress about 7¼c.

W. C. Bane came in with 65 medium fleshed Illinois steers of about 6¾ cwt. These were bought at very low prices and were probably about the only lot which made a little money for the owner, who appeared quite satisfied with B. Westheimer's sales of them at 8c.@9½c. ℘ ℔. Mr. Bane expected a hard market, but his expectations were rather more than realized. Westheimer also sold 51 Illinois stillers for Rufle, at $58 each. *Estimated 6½ cwt. And 32* very good Kentucky grade Durhams for D. Elbert at $78 each. Albany live weight 1,425 ℔s. A few brought $80@$85 each.

R. Benedict sold 31 lighter Kentucky steers for Elbert at 9½c. Live weight at Albany, 1,326 ℔s.

H. Hurd was trying to sell 68 young green Indiana steers, of 6¼ cwt., at 8c.@9½c.—very few brought 10c. Mr. Hurd only wished the owner, George Van Wagener, had them back on the Western Prairies.

Murray & Glover were nearly through with 97 of the Alexander cattle, a little better in quality than those on sale last week. Rated 7 cwt., and bringing 9c.@10c.

W. H. Harris, for Harris & Donald, 65 good retailing steers from Clark County, Ohio, at 9½c.@10c. Rated 7¼ cwt. They were a very fair, even bunch of straight steers, and were averaging close upon 10c. *Also for S. McKee, 44 fairish, but light Indiana steers*, of 6½ cwt., at 8c @9½c.

J. Wheeler sold 84 of the good cattle to-day, for O. McConnell. Rated 7¼ cwt. to 7½ cwt, and averaged about 10c.

White & Son, for Lamb & Smith, 108 slim Iowa hoppers, of 6½ cwt., at 8c.@9c., and 35 better animals, from the same State, for Geo. Wells, at 9c.@10c.

C. Bartram sold 96 Iowas for Alexander & Cassel at an average of 9c. They were rather rough, and weighed 1,480 ℔s. at home.

A. Hammond was selling his own cattle, viz, 20 head of grass fed, thin steers of 5¼ cwt., from Wyoming County, N. Y. They were bringing 7c.@7½c., with one two year old heifer at $52, or near 9c. ℘ ℔.

C. G. Teed for J. Bryant, a decent lot of 94 Ohio *steers of 7 cwt.@7½ cwt.*, at 9c.@10c.

C. W. Conger was selling 5 Illinois cattle for D. Salsor, at 8c.@10c. They would dress 7¼ cwt., but were not fat.

H. Barnes, for Johnson, 45 pretty good Illinois steers of 7 cwt. at 9c.@10c.

T. C. Eastman sold 96 cattle for Taylor & Co. at 9½c.@10c.—the 10c. ones yesterday. They were good 7¼ cwt. steers from Champaign County Ohio.

S. Ulery was working on the Alexander cattle as usual. He had 105 head (more than he wanted in this market) of pretty fair Illinois steers, rated at 7¼ cwt., for which he was getting 8c.@10c.

I. Budlong, for J. C. Allen, 47 Canada stillers, well fed, at 9c.@10c; 36 of them were taken by Providence butchers at 8c. ℘ ℔, Brighton rules, that is, reckoning the hide and fat as a *fifth* quarter. Also, for B. F. Atwater, 39 little Michigan animals at $35@50 each, or 7c.@8c. ℘ ℔.

MILCH COWS.

To say that the cow trade is very dull, and that those having fresh cows to sell had better dispose of *them to some milk or dairyman in the country*, will convey about the correct idea of the market. Beef is plenty and cheap, so that the swill stables (which buy the largest portion of fresh cows) find little market for their nearly dry or fat animals, and having a large stock they do not wish fresh cows. Again the customers of other than swill-fed milk have gone to the country, so that owners of these cows already have more milk than they want with the stock they now have. A very good cow, of ordinary stock, can be had for $40@$45.

VEAL CALVES.

These continue to come in quite in excess of the wants of buyers, so that it is hard work to dispose of them. As compared with the corresponding week last year, the receipts for the past week are 250 *head more than they then were. The meat sells* slowly, or spoils upon the stalls during the hot weather, so that buyers are little inclined to lay in a stock.

Good calves were selling to-day at 5c.@5½c. A few brought 6c., and a small number of the finest 6½c., while more sold under 4c. We noticed one large calf at Browning's, weighing 345 ℔s, 11 weeks old, which sold for $13. He was raised by I. Parry, of Wayne County, New-York.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts have been large—11,555 for the past week—giving an over-supply, although the trade continues pretty good. Allerton gives 1,053 for the past week, which is more than have been at this market during a single week for some months. Large numbers were in the pens to-day—more than could be sold, even at a decline of 50c. ℘ head. Good animals would bring about 5c. ℘ ℔, live weight, and so down to 3c.

O'Brien gives the receipts as follows:

From Ohio, 83, by Baker & Turner; and 80 by M. McCulliff. From New-York, 98 by J. Vanbuskirk; 120 by T. Mahoney & Co.; 189 by J. Fowler & Co.; 154 by S. Wheaton; 201 by R. McGraw; 55 by J. Sweat; 203 by N. Spencer; 119 by J. Bulitra, and 185 by A. Marshall.

Sales are reported by O'Brien & McGraw of

700 sheep at	$2,506 62
216 lambs at	874 00
472 sheep and lambs	1,543 81
1,397	$5,014 43

Chamberlain reports 4,984 head selling at $2@$5 for common to good, and $6@$7 each for extras.

Browning's receipts at his Sixth-street Market for the past week were 4,081 head. Of these 1,010 were from New-York. Brought in, 204 by H. Todd; 74 by R. Smith; 190 by J. Steele; 99 by Maine & Satterly; 35 by L. Miller; 97 by R. McGrath; 51 by D. Sweet; 108 by H. Simmons; 101 by J. J. Plattner; 41 by H. Purdy; 223 by D. Poucher; 136 by P. Kilmer; 111 by E. Howe; 110 by H. Getman; 190 by W. Hicks; 31 by J. Fink, Jr. From Ohio, 47 by H. Todd; 290 by C. Baker; 200 by R. H. Hume; 194 by J. Simmons; 294 by Thompson & Tremble. From New Jersey, 286 by G. B. Holcomb; 132 by A. Robbins; 35 by B. Lawrence; 63 by W. B. Bellis; 160 by L. Bellis; 29 J. Perrin; 65 by R. Bellis. From Indiana, 199 by T. Hassbury. From Michigan, 105 by J. B. Sheppard.

R. H. Hume sold:

100 head at	$330 73	124 head at	$366 26
135 head at	450 99	51 head at	152 12
105 head at	295 50	193 head at	704 00
283 head at	770 99	1,043 head at	$3,379 60

A fair lot of 85 State lambs, brought in by H. Todd, sold for $4 03 each. A few hundred store sheep sold for less than $3 ℘ head.

Thos. C. Larkin reports sales of 1,281 sheep and lambs for $5,637 91, in the following lots:

74 lambs	$366 75	98 sheep	$368 87
99 lambs	376 00	203 sheep	707 83
50 lambs	245 00	302 sheep	1,183 18
111 lambs	404 13	176 sheep	729 99
25 lambs	126 00	97 sheep and lambs	387 50

SWINE.

Receipts moderate and prices a trifle higher than last week, ranging at 6⅛c.@6⅞c. for corn-fed, and 6¼c.@6⅜c. for still-hogs. Hughes & Fasson give 1,440 as their fresh receipts, and 116 left over last week, making 1,556 head. Of these, 860 were sent to Fortieth-street, and the balance, 694, sold. At the Western, or Fortieth-street yards, the receipts, independent of those sent from below, were 1,221, all of which are reported sold, so that a clean market is open for fresh arrivals.

Albany Live Stock Market.

West Albany, N. Y., Monday, July 18, 1859.

The following statement shows the receipts of live stock *via* the New-York Central Road:

	This week.	Last week.	Total since Jan. 1.
Cattle	3,104	3,152	67,016
Sheep	2,095	3,045	85,400
Hogs	180	—	16,070
	Corr'ng w'k last year.	Av. weekly re'ts last year.	Total to same date last year.
Cattle	2,464	2,536	68,403
Sheep	606	3,127	72,146
Hogs	570	3,747	116,220

Cattle—The receipts are again heavy, and the market is exceedingly dull. The arrivals by railroad, as will be noticed above, amounting to 3,100 head, to which must be added 210 held over from last week, and 100 driven in on foot, making a total of 3,400. *This is more than the market needs at this* season of the year, and holders are discouraged at the prospects of this week's market and say they are willing to concede ½c. ℘ ℔ decline (live weight) from last week's prices, and cannot find purchasers at that. The New Yorkers were here in their usual numbers, but we do not hear of a single "bunch" being sold for that City. *The market closes, however, with a* better prospect for the holders who take their stock down the river, as the Eastern folks take about 1,200 *head; this, with say 300 retailed here, 200 to be held* over, will leave only 1,700 for New-York, which ought not overstock that place on Wednesday next, unless the other avenues pour in more than their usual quantity.

The Cattle were received from the several States, as follows: Ohio, 852; Kentucky, 840; New York, 765; Illinois, 388; Indiana, 286; Canada, 133; Michigan, 119; and were distributed at the different yards.

Freights remain unchanged. We hear there is some opposition from some of the Western points to Buffalo, but this is only hearsay. From Buffalo Cattle are shipped at $85 ℘ car to New-York, and $100 ℘ car to Providence and Brighton, or $75 to Albany. From Albany to New-York $10 ℘ car by Hudson River Railroad or 50 cents ℘ head on Propellers. The Propellers take down about 650 head this week. We quote prices this week:

Superior	5 @5½
First quality	4½@5
Second quality	3¼@4
Third quality	3 @3½
Inferior quality	2½@3

There are a few very good droves which may be classed as superior, but we cannot hear of any selling at higher than 5½c., while some thin ones have been sold less than 3c. We think, therefore, our quotations cover all classes.

Sheep and Lambs—These are in fair demand. The quality this week is not as good as last, and we think prices have gone down 25c. ℘ head since our last quotations. The Albany buyers have not yet fairly entered the market. They will probably do so in *about two weeks.*

Hogs—There have been only two small lots received this week; they were not sold here. We quote fat, at 5c.@6c., and perhaps 6¼c. could be obtained for an extra drove.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 19.

Dullness was supreme at the cattle-yard to-day, and everything partook of a lazy character. The stock in market was large, but the hot weather has kept back the butchers, while it rendered the drovers, even those who usually manifest the greatest desire to realize, indifferent about making sales. Prices have therefore declined. It is probable that the downward tendency commenced to-day will continue several weeks. The offerings at both yards amount to about 1,200 head.

The following was the range of prices for beef cattle to-day:

Choice quality (℘ 100 ℔s.)	$10 00 to 10 50
Prime " "	9 00 to 9 50
Fair " "	8 50 to 8 75
Ordinary " "	8 00 to 9 00
Common " "	7 87 to 8 00
Interior " "	4 87 to 5 87

The offerings of sheep amounted to 4,000 head. The sales were effected at 4c.@4½c. ℘ ℔. gross, a decline of $1 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

The cow market continues dull. The offerings at Martin's amounted to 150 head, which were sold at the following rates:

First quality Milch Cows, each	$40@$45
Second quality Milch Cows, each	30 @ 40
Third quality Milch Cows, each	28 @ 30
Ordinary quality Milch Cows, each	25 @ 28
Dry quality Milch Cows, each	15 @ 25

The arrivals of hogs at Imhoff's Union Drove-yard amount to 1,450 head, which sold at prices ranging from $7 50 to $8 75 ℘ 100 ℔s., net.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, July 20, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending July 20, 1859, prepared for The New-York Times by Pinney & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The market is quite destitute of fine Butter, and Orange County pails advanced 2c. ℘ ℔. on Saturday last, thereby imparting a decidedly better feeling in the better grades of Ohio and State. If by taking advantage of a cool spell Butter can be got here in good order, we consider the present a very favorable moment to hurry it forward—particularly fine Butter. We advance our quotations.

Orange County pails, ℘ ℔	20 @ 22
Fine half firkins, yellow, ℘ ℔	19 @ 20
Fair half firkins, light color, ℘ ℔	15 @ 16
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ℘ ℔	14 @ 20
Welsh, tubs, ℘ ℔	14 @ 18
Western Reserve, choice, ℘ ℔	15 @ 16
Ohio, fair to prime, ℘ ℔	13 @ 15
Illinois and Wisconsin, ℘ ℔	13 @ 15
Store Packed Butter, ℘ ℔	13 @ 16

CHEESE

Is without material change to note. Fine Cheese is in good demand. Poorer grades are dull at our figures. We quote:

New Cheese, fine, ℘ ℔	8 @ 9
New Cheese, fair, ℘ ℔	5 @ 7
English Dairy, ℘ ℔	9 @ 11
Pineapple, ℘ ℔	10 @ 13

EGGS

Are dull and lower; arrive in poor condition. We quote:

State, Ohio, Phila. and Jersey, ℘ doz. 14 @ 16

FRUITS.

We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ℘ ℔	7½@ 8
Dried Apples, Southern, do., ℘ ℔	7 @ 8
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ℘ ℔	10 @ 14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	6 @ 8
Black Cherries, ℘ ℔	4 @ 6
Cherries, sour, ℘ ℔	8 @ 10
Blackberries, ℘ bushel	2 50 @ 3 50
Raspberries & black caps, ℘ 100 bask.	3 50 @ 6 00
Whortleberries, ℘ bushel	3 00 @ 3 50
Currants, ℘ ℔	4 @ 5
Green Apples, Bowers, N. J., ℘ bbl.	4 00 @ —
Green Pears, ℘ bbl.	4 50 @ —

BEANS.

Small Pea, prime, ℘ bushel	$1 00 @$1 10
Medium, ℘ bushel	75 @ 90
Kidney, ℘ bushel	1 62½ @ 1 75
Marrowfat, ℘ bushel	1 25 @ 1 50
Red, ℘ bushel	1 75 @ 2 00
China, ℘ bushel	1 62½ @ 1 75

POULTRY.

We quote:

POULTRY.

Turkeys, ℘ ℔	10 @ 12
Fowls, ℘ ℔	10 @ 11
Ducks, ℘ pair, tame	56 @ 75
Spring Chickens, ℘ pair	75 @ 1 00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ℘ pair	63 @ 69
Turkeys, ℘ ℔	10 @ —
Spring Chickens, ℘ pair	38 @ 62
Wild Pigeons, per doz.	1 00 @ —
Tame Pigeons, each	12½@ —
Geese, each	62½@ 75

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ℘ ℔	8¼@ 8¾
Beef carcases, ℘ ℔	6 @ 8
Mutton carcases, ℘ ℔	5 @ 7
Veal carcases, ℘ ℔	7 @ 10
Spring Lambs, ℘ ℔	11 @ 14

VEGETABLES.

New Potatoes, Whites, ℘ bbl.	— @ 1 50
New Potatoes, Dykeman, ℘ bbl.	1 75 @ 2 00
New Potatoes, Mercers, ℘ bbl.	2 00 @ 2 50
New Potatoes, Peach Blow, ℘ bbl.	3 00 @ 3 50
Green Peas, ℘ bbl.	1 50 @ 2 00
String Beans, ℘ bbl.	75 @ 1 00
Green Onions, ℘ 100 bunches	5 00 @ —
Cabbages, ℘ 100	3 00 @ 6 00
Tomatoes, ℘ basket	87 @ 1 00
Cucumbers, ℘ 100	1 50 @ —
Green Corn, ℘ 100	1 00 @ —
Beets, ℘ 100 bunches	3 00 @ 4 00
Bermuda Onions, ℘ ℔	3 @ 3½
Turnips, 100 bunches	3 00 @ 4 00
Squash, ℘ bbl.	— @ 1 25
Beets, ℘ 100 bunches	— @ 4 00
Ruta Baga Turnips, ℘ bbl.	1 75 @ 2 00

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, July 20, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 53 bbls. Ashes; 3,638 bbls. Flour; 275 bbls. Corn Meal; 8,804 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Barley; 4,043 bushels Oats; 512 bushels Malt; 24 pkgs. Provisions; 457 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 20 bbls. Pots at $5 12½; and 15 bbls. Pearls at $5 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

CANDLES—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied much.

COAL—Liverpool Cannell has been more freely dealt in, chiefly at from $8 25@$8 50 ℘ chaldron. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 175 bags Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11¼c., and 90 bags Rio at 11½c. ℘ ℔.

COPPER—Refined Ingot finds ready buyers, chiefly at 23½c.@24c. ℘ ℔. Other kinds are quiet and essentially unchanged.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 1,800 bales at our quotations;

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9¾
Middling, ℘ ℔	11⅝	11⅝	12	12¼
Good Middling, ℘ ℔	12½	12½	12¾	13
Middling Fair, ℘ ℔	12¾	13	13¼	13½

Messrs. Neill Bros. & Co., in their circular for the *Asia*, give the following statement of the movement of Cotton for the past two weeks, and since 1st September last compared with the six preceding years:

	Receipts. Past week.	Receipts. Since Sep. 1.	Exports past two weeks. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1858-9	17,000	3,648,000	46,000	20,000	4,000
1857-8	25,000	3,030,000	73,000	4,000	19,000
1856-7	7,000	2,880,000	24,000	20,000	4,100
1855-6	13,600	3,456,000	48,000	—	19,000
1854-5	40,000	2,715,000	46,000	1,000	12,000
1853-4	28,000	2,809,000	36,000	6,000	10,000
1852-3	15,000	3,193,000	40,000	5,000	9,000

EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1.

Year.	To Gt Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1858-9	1,916,000	422,000	535,000	2,873,000	178,000
1857-8	1,737,000	374,000	371,000	2,482,000	165,000
1856-7	1,288,000	401,000	404,000	2,193,000	120,000
1855-6	1,901,000	478,000	509,000	2,888,000	97,000
1854-5	1,425,000	406,000	264,000	2,105,000	178,000
1853-4	1,487,000	312,000	318,000	2,117,000	259,000
1852-3	1,661,000	416,000	342,000	2,411,000	172,000

Of the growing crop, they have nothing but favorable reports from any quarter, the weather being all that the planter need desire. This fine spell must go far to repair early damage and insure a large crop, if the Fall and picking season be equally propitious.

DYEWOODS—Supplies are limited, and the demand is spiritless. We continue to quote: Camwood, $115@$125; Fustic, Cuba, $34@$35; Fustic, Tampico, $24@$25; Fustic, Tabasco, $24 [illegible]; Fustic, Savanilla, $20; Fustic, Maracaibo, $18; Logwood, Laguna, $25@$26; Logwood, Tabasco, $22@$23; Logwood, St. Domingo, $13@$14 50; Logwood, Jamaica, $13; Lima wood, $65; Sapan wood, $70@$75; Barwood, $23@$24, ℘ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod have been more freely offered and purchased, chiefly at $4@$4 62½ ℘ cwt. Mackerel are scarce and quiet, including large No. 1 Massachusetts, at $16 37@$16 50; large No. 2 do., at $15 25@$15 50; and large No. 3 at $9 50@$9 75 ℘ bbl. Pickled Salmon are heavy and languid, at $24@$25 ℘ tce., and $18 75@$19 50 ℘ bbl. Pickled Herring are in demand, at $2 75@$3 75, chiefly within the range, ℘ bbl. Smoked Herring attract rather more attention, at 20c.@30c. for new Magdalen, 22c.@24c. for Scaled, and 17c.@18c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been depressed to-day for State and Western Flour. Holders have offered their supplies quite freely, while buyers have manifested no disposition to purchase extensively, or beyond the limits of their immediate wants, as they generally anticipate further reductions in prices. The principal demand has been from the regular trade. There has been some inquiry for unsound and rejected Flour, for shipment, but at very low rates. Prices have tended downward, closing heavily and languidly. Sales have been made, since our last, of 9,150 bbls., including standard superfine State at $4 70@$5 10; extra State at $5 20@$5 55; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 40; extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 90, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75, ℘ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 25@ 4 50
Standard Superfine State	4 70@ 5 10
Extra State	5 20@ 5 55
Standard Superfine Western	4 75@ 5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10@ 7 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	5 45@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 60@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	6 20@ 8 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 20@ 8 00
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	5 40@ 9 25

Southern Flour is in pretty fair request but at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$6 25 for inferior to good mixed brands, and $6 30@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $4@$4 65 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 85@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in request, including Layer at $2 55, and Bunch at $2 20@$2 25 ℘ box. Other kinds have been moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very moderately inquired for and prices have again declined. Sales have been reported of 7,250 bushels, including ordinary White Michigan at $1 40; fair to prime White Kentucky at $1 50@$1 60; fair to prime new White Southern at $1 50@$1 60; and inferior to very choice new Red Southern at $1 34@$1 50, chiefly fair to good at $1 38@$1 40 ℘ bushel. Corn is dull and heavy. Sales have been reported of only 13,400 bushels at 30c.@89c. for very inferior to fair Yellow Southern and new mixed Western, ℘ bushel. Quotations for other kinds are entirely nominal. Rye is inactive and depressed at 68c.@90c. ℘ bushel. Barley is neglected, and is of uncertain value. Oats are plenty, heavy, *and declining; Canada at 40c.@44c.; Western 40c.@44c.*; State, 40c.@42c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c.; Southern, 34c.@38c. ℘ bushel.

GUNNY BAGGING—Sales in Boston 1,200 bales standard, chiefly at 11½c.@12c. ℘ yard.

HAY—Sales to-day 900 bales North River at 55c.@62½c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been neglected; prices are altogether nominal.

HIDES—Are in limited demand at unaltered rates. Stock of all kinds 106,200, against 120,050 same time last year.

HOPS—Have been very quiet, including last year's crop, at 9c.@15c., and old at 1c.@7c. ℘ ℔.

HONEY—Sales have been reported of 56 tierces St. Domingo on private terms.

IRON—Has been in moderate request, including Scotch Pig at $22@$23 50; Common English Bar, at $42 50@$44 50; refined do. do at $52@$54; Swedish Bar at $84@$86 ℘ ton; English Sheet, 3¼c.@3½c.; *Russian Sheet*, first quality, 11½c.@12c. ℘ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 37½ ℘ thousand.

LEAD—Continues in request, including foreign Pig, at $5 70@$5 80, and Galena at $5 80 ℘ 100 ℔s. Bar, 6¾c.@6½c.; Pipe and Sheet, 7c. ℘ ℔.

LEATHER—Hemlock tanned Sole is heavy and drooping. Oak tanned Sole is in demand at steady rates.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common and 75c. for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand at uniform quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls. New Orleans at 40c.@43c.; and 32 bbls. Texas on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine have been quiet, to-day. Sales have been reported of 900 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@46c. ℘ gallon; 500 bbls. Common Resin at $1 77; 200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 ℘ 310 ℔s.; and 400 bbls. No. 1 at $3 ℘ 280 ℔s.

NAILS—Cut, 3¼c.; German Wrought, 3½c.@4c.; Clinch, 5c.@5½c. ℘ ℔.

OILS—Have been very lightly dealt in at our quotations: Crude Sperm, $1 25@$1 27½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 35@$1 40; Crude Whale, 45c.@50c; Refined Whale 54c.@62c.; Linseed Oil, 60c.@61c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 85c.@90c.; Red Oil, 44c.@45c.; Olive Oil, 97½c.@$1 05 ℘ gal.; Palm Oil, 9½c.@9¾c.; Tallow Oil, 10¼c. ℘ ℔. In New-Bedford, during the week ending July 18, sales were reported of 550 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1@$1 27, the former rate for dark; and 1,950 bbls. Crude Whale, at 45c.@48c. ℘ gal. In Warren, R. I., 400 bbls. Crude Sperm were sold at $1 27 ℘ gal.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 18	56,770	158,379	1,607,800
Same time last year	42,482	147,673	1,370,200

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited request, chiefly at $15 75@$15 80 for Mess, and $11 75 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales 1,800 bbls., in lots. Cut Meats are in demand, including Hams, at 8c.@8¼c., and Shoulders, at 6¼c.@6⅜c. ℘ ℔. Bacon continues quite dull and nominal. Lard is salable and steady; sales to-day, 600 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℘ ℔. *Beef* is in request at old prices. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22; India Mess, $25@$28 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 11c.@19c. for State; 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling in lots at from 3c.@9c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 175 tcs., at from $4@4 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is in pretty fair request at uniform quotations.

SALTPETRE—Is in demand, including Crude at 9½c.@10c. ℘ ℔. Pure Refined, 13c. ℘ ℔. Nitrate Soda, 4c.@4½c. ℘ ℔.

SEEDS—Clover and Timothy are inactive and somewhat nominal. In Boston, sales have been made of 4,500 bags and 1,500 pockets Calcutta Linseed at $1 60 ℘ bushel.

SPELTER—Plates, 5c.@5½c. ℘ ℔.

SPICES—Have been sparingly sought after at previous figures; 25 bags Pimento changed hands, to-day, at 5½c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 830 hhds. Cuba at 5½c.@6¾c.; 460 hhds. Porto Rico at 6c.@7½c.; and 41 hhds. Texas on private terms. Refined Sugars are attracting considerable attention at uniform prices.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 8,000 ℔s. at 11c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—The demand is improving, and prices are well supported.

TIN—The inquiry is restricted; prices exhibit no remarkable changes.

WHALEBONE—Is dull and nominal, as previously represented.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 500 bbls., in lots, at 25c.@25½c., chiefly at 25c., ℘ gallon.

ZINC—Sheet, 7½c.@7¾c., ℘ ℔.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 200 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℘ ℔.; 500 bbls. Resin at 1s. 7½d.; and 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s. For London, 10 tons Seed at 15s.; 100 tons Oil Cake at 12s. 6d.; and 200 boxes Cheese at 25s. A Norwegian bark from Miramichi with Deals for Grimsby or Hull, Eng., at 90s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Sicilian bark to Bristol, Eng., Resin, at 3s., Spirits Turpentine, 4s. 6d.; a ship from Quebec to Falmouth, Eng., Timber, 30s. 6d.; one, 1,038 tons, from Quebec to London, £4 7s. 6d.; two Bremen ships from Rio to London, £4; an Oldenb. bark from Richibucto to London or Hull, £4; a British brig from Shediac to the Clyde, £3 10s.; a brig, 242 tons, from Bangor to Messina and back to New-York, $3,250; bark Tecony, 300 tons, from Richmond to Rio at $1 ℘ bbl., and back to an Atlantic port, 50c. ℘ bag; a schr., at Baltimore, to Rio Grande and back to Baltimore, $2 50 ℘ bbl.; a schooner, 190 tons, from Machias to Kingston, Jamaica, Lumber, $9; a brig to North Side Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 40s. and Molasses $3; one from Maracaibo to New-York, Fustic, $5; one, 298 tons, to Havana, $1,800; one, 300 tons, at Baltimore, from Matanzas, with privilege of Cardenas, to New-York, Sugar $4 50, Molasses on deck, $2 50; one from Wilmington, N. C., to Port-au-Prince, Lumber $12, and back to New-York, Wood $5; one to Turks Islands and back, Salt 10c.; ship *Black Hawk*, 1,108 tons, for San Francisco; a bark, 319 tons, at Baltimore, to Pernambuco, Rio and back to an Atlantic port; a brig, 2,200 bbls., at Baltimore, from Richmond to Pernambuco and Bahia; a schooner, hence from Richmond to Rio Grande and back to New-York; one, 300 tons, from Sombrero to Hampton Roads for orders, on terms we did not learn.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published at the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Thirty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....2½ P. M.
North and Western Mail.....2½ P. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....8½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, July 23, at 12½ A. M.

THE GREAT BATTLE-FIELD.

The extremely accurate and minute map of the field of Solferino, which was given in our Daily issue of Wednesday, and which affords the most perfect idea of the course and details of that tremendous conflict, will be republished at 10 o'clock this morning in the WEEKLY TIMES, and will be repeated in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, at the same hour to-morrow.

Price of each in a wrapper, FOUR CENTS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Africa*, now in her twelfth day from Liverpool, with two days later European advices, is fully due. Nothing had been seen of her at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

News from the Pacific coast, six days later than steamer advices, reach us by the Overland Mail. The general features of the news have already been indicated in our telegraphic dispatches. Some extracts from our files are given in this morning's TIMES. In California the political aspirations of Governor WELLER have been defeated by the nomination of M. S. LATHAM for Governor, by the Buchanan wing of the Democracy.

Later news from Arizona announces the renomination of Lieut. MOWRY for the post of Territorial Delegate in Congress. Gen. PESQUEIRA had arrived from Maxatlan. Our correspondent at Tubac notices renewed outrages by the Mexicans, and narrates the particulars of a terribly severe punishment inflicted upon a deserter from the United States forces on duty in the Territory.

The Sunday question in Philadelphia assumes a new aspect. The car-driver arrested last Sunday has been committed to prison to await his trial for a breach of the peace, having refused to give bail for his appearance by advice of counsel. A writ of *habeas corpus* is to be sued out, and the case taken at once to the Supreme Court of the State for decision on the legal points involved in the pending controversy.

The Commencement exercises at the Harvard College at Cambridge, Mass., took place yesterday, and were witnessed by an unusually large assemblage. The Governor, Executive Council, etc., were present, and with EDWARD EVERETT, Prof. SPARKS, and other prominent persons, occupied seats upon the platform. The exercises gave general satisfaction. One hundred and twenty applicants were accepted for the new term.

In the great India-Rubber case, lately tried before the Supreme Court in Baltimore, to decide the question of the right to the exclusive manufacture and sale of vulcanized rubber goods, Judge GILES yesterday delivered his opinion deciding in favor of Mr. HORACE H. DAY, and a perpetual injunction was granted against other parties. Some fifteen other suits were depending upon the issue of this, in all of which injunctions will issue.

The Weekly Report of the Commissioners of Emigration states, that 1,892 emigrants arrived during the past week, making a total thus far on the year of 44,670 against 42,868 to the same date in 1858. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $20,849 77. Dr. JEROME sent in a communication stating that the large accession of patients which he expected to receive at the Floating Hospital, since he understood that the Health Officers, as well as the Board of Health, intended to send there the class of patients heretofore sent to the Marine Hospital, made it necessary that an assistant should be appointed, who should remain at the Floating Hospital. He nominated Dr. C. D. ROBINSON, of Hornellsville, as a suitable candidate. The Commissioners referred the matter to the President and Council of the Board, as they did not desire to assume any responsibility in the premises. Mr. KENNEDY sent in a statement relative to the arms furnished the policemen by the New-Haven Arms Company during the Quarantine War. It was referred to a Special Committee. Resolutions complimentary to Capt. PILSBURY, late Superintendent of Wards Island, were adopted.

A party of the personal and political friends of Justice JAMES H. WELSH, yesterday accompanied him down the bay on his departure for Europe on board the steamer *Asia*. They met, to the number of about 200, at PATTEN'S Hotel, where, after partaking of a breakfast, they escorted him to the steamer in which he was to embark, and then made an excursion down the bay to Sandy Hook on board the steamboat *James A. Stevens*, giving him a parting cheer when the pilot left the ship. It is understood that Justice WELSH intends being absent about three months, and that he designs making himself familiar with the Police of Paris and London. During his absence Judge WELSH's place will be filled in rotation by his brethren of the Police Courts.

The Live Stock Yards continue overstocked. The arrivals of beef cattle at yesterday's general market, and for the week past numbered 4,099, to which must be added about 400 unsold on the last market day. This makes a total of 4,400, against 3,676 as the weekly average for all of last year, while the demand is at its lowest limit, owing to the comparatively small number of consumers, residents and others now in the City. An unusual number of out-of-town buyers chanced to be present yesterday, which helped out the sales somewhat, yet there were near 500 bullocks unsold last evening. Prices declined ½c. per pound on the estimated dressed weight upon the low rates of the previous market, and the closing sales were at a still greater decline....Milch Cows—Receipts for week, 195—just equal to last year's average. The demand is next to nothing, and prices just what the few buyers are disposed to offer....Veal Calves—Receipts for week 838, which is more than found purchasers, even after a little concession in prices....Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for week 11,555. Selling rates a little lower, and a fair supply on hand....Swine—Receipts for week 2,661; demand moderate; prices a shade better.

Cotton was in fair demand yesterday, with sales of 1,800 bales, at strengthening prices. Flour and Wheat were depressed and lower. Corn was also dull and heavy. Provisions attracted less attention. Pork was cheaper. Sugar and Molasses were in good request. Coffee was quiet. Spirits Turpentine and desirable lots of Rosin were salable and firm. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted. There were 613 vessels of all classes in port.

AN OFFENSIVE REFLECTION UPON THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH.—The Mobile *Register*, in its advocacy of the Slave-trade, has manifestly enlisted for the campaign, nailed its colors to the mast, and, generally, performed all those impressive feats which are held to indicate unalterable determination. It follows up the subject from day to day, explaining and expounding with laborious earnestness the alleged advantages of importing slaves from Africa, doubtless to the great edification of the planting interest. But its chief argument in favor of repealing the Federal statutes is based upon the assumption that "they contain an offensive reflection upon the institutions of the South." Naturally enough, the *Register* says to itself, if the Slave-trade is felony and piracy, what must slaveholding be? And the necessary answer to that simple interrogatory shocks its innocent heart. Accordingly it calls upon its brethren to repel the disagreeable imputation, and to redeem their character as a people—not, indeed, as might seem most proper to unsophisticated Northern souls, by washing utterly from their skirts the stain of Slavery. No, indeed. It advises them, instead, to conceal its blackness by covering themselves all over with the atrocities of the African Slave-trade. The sensitive South, forsooth, cannot bear the reflection upon its character which the Federal statutes imply; but shrinks not from facing the scorn of Christendom. It requires only to be consoled by an abundance of cheap negroes.

The Mobile *Register* altogether omits to inform its readers how it is that the South has so long rested quietly under what is now discovered to be an offensive reflection. It is many years since the statutes complained of were enacted. They were passed by the aid of the South itself in Congress—no voice from that quarter, more than from the Free States, being raised against them. Will it be claimed that the Stephenses, the Yanceys and the Forsyths of the present are more jealous of Southern honor than were the men who represented the South when the African Slave-trade was prohibited?

The truth is that the real and actual motive for the present Slave-trade movement is the love of money. Fifteen hundred dollars for a field hand is a high price to pay. Black men can be got cheaper from Africa than from Virginia. It is the cost of slaves, and not any implied censure of Slavery in the Federal statutes, which disturbs the mental peace of the chivalry. The South has caught a glimpse of a great commercial enterprise, and it intends to embark therein from pure love of money.

The Palmerston Ministry.

As we have already said, the British Cabinet constituted under Lord PALMERSTON is perhaps the most brilliant which has reigned in England since the celebrated coalition of Lord NORTH with FOX. That of Lord ABERDEEN in 1852 embraced two powerful sections, the Whigs and Peelites, the latter compensating for their poverty of numbers by their wealth of administrative ability. The present Cabinet comprises three sections, the Whigs, Peelites and Manchester school, besides Lord ELGIN, who may be considered a statesman unattached. The administrative strength of the Government is in fact its greatest political weakness.

Of Lord PALMERSTON, the Premier, it is almost needless to speak. Few foreigners have ever so much as glanced through the doorway of the British House of Commons without carrying away a mental daguerreotype of his fashion and his face. True as the dial to the sun, the veteran Viscount may be seen each day as the hour of assembling nears, marching down St. James' Park and Whitehall Gardens with a vigor and gayety of stride that would become the boldest boxer in England. Though seventy-five years old, he retains all the buoyancy and vivacity of youth, and with his gallant air and graceful dash of dandyism, looks a sort of masculine *Ninon de l'Enclos*. He is said to possess that capacity of throwing off dull care, and that freedom from stupefying principles which make up the secret of inexhaustible political faith. His chief popularity with the masses is derived from their stout faith in his undaunted English pluck. This is a quality of immense value with a nation so stout and daring as England always has been, is and always will be. As was said of another great English politician,

"Even at the feast his pluck pervades the board,
And dauntless game-cocks symbolize their Lord!"

Every village ale-house echoes the belief that the Premier "Pam" eats nothing but good Southdown mutton, and drinks nothing but good English beer; and as he canters along Rotten-row or down Piccadilly there is something pleasant in the pride with which each passer turns and says, "There goes our Pam." At home he is the delight and stay of the social circle.

"Nor gout nor toil his freshness can destroy,
But time still leaves all Eton in the boy."

In the conduct of his administrative department he is despotic and severe, and cannot brook for a moment the smallest contradiction or control. He is troubled with one or two singular prejudices. For instance, he will not permit smoking in any portion of his office, or allow any officer of his department to write with a steel pen. As a speaker he is, except on rare occasions, clumsy and confused in the construction of his sentences, and hesitating and "haw-haw-y" in their delivery; and few who listened to him for the first time would believe that this was the statesman who claimed for every Englishman the defensive glory of the old Roman "*Civis Romanus Sum*." Lord PALMERSTON has no legal offspring. His wife retains all the charm of physical and spiritual juvenility which belongs to her lord, and is said by her grace of manners and fascinating finesse, to be no mean adjunct to her husband's success.

Next, cool and all unconscious of reproach, "comes the calm Johnny," who upset the coach. After upsetting various Governments and finally upsetting himself, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, now at the age of sixty-seven, finds himself once more on his feet, and installed in the all-important position of Foreign Secretary. In his personal relations with his party, Lord JOHN is cold and unsympathetic. His fame would fire, but that his manners freeze his followers; and there are few even of those with whom he has been politically associated for years, with whom he is on terms of unconstrained intimacy. He is devotedly attached to his children, with whom he may be often seen playing in the gardens of his beautiful cottage at Richmond, which was once the residence of GEORGE CANNING, and which was assigned to Lord JOHN when Premier by the present Queen as a life gift; and seldom receives a deputation at his private residence in town without having one or two of these children by his shoulders or by his side. Lord JOHN ranks but in the second class as a debater, but from the position he has held, and his long experience as a statesman, is listened to with an attention and deference which his dreary and drawling delivery could never of itself command. As an administrator, he is able and laborious, and won large laurels some years since by his enlightened direction of the Colonial Department.

Next in position in the Cabinet, though first in position, both as an administrator and debater, comes Mr. W. G. GLADSTONE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Slight in figure, but of keen, nervous temperament, Mr. GLADSTONE at once strikes the observer by the eager expression of his countenance, the piercing glance of his dark eyes, and the thoughtful, almost Jesuitical character of his head. Thoroughly master of every subject of politics and finance, and with an exuberant command of diction, that enables him to display his mental resources with kaleidoscopic variety and matchless exuberance of illustration, he is universally acknowledged the ablest member of the Commons House of Parliament. His speech, some six years since, against his present Premier, delivered in the celebrated Don Pacifico debate, was pronounced, by the ablest judges, the finest Parliamentary effort heard within the present century in the House. In private Mr. GLADSTONE unites to the most delightful buoyancy and playfulness of spirit, an unselfish nobleness of nature and affectionate gentleness that render him beloved, not only in his own home and social circle, but by by every *attaché*, down to the lowest dependant of every office over which he has presided. No amount of work appears to weary him, and amid the cares and troubles which belong to the control of a great Department of State, he has always found time for the cultivation of those classic tastes which crowned him with the favor of that *Alma Mater*, whose sore ingratitude he has just been obliged to face. This weakness lies in the delicacy and fastidiousness of his intellectual organization, which is hardly fitted for the rough-and-tumble encounters of political life.

Lord ELGIN, the new Postmaster-General, had little weight of mere family connections to recommend him to his present position as a Cabinet Minister, and was undistinguished as Lord BRUCE, in the House of Commons. He has won his spurs as a Cabinet Minister chiefly by his Canadian Administration, and his conduct of the recent Chinese Treaty. He has shown himself a humorous and effective after-dinner speaker, but has had no opportunity of making any impression as yet in the House of Lords. He has yet to prove himself in his new sphere entitled to that high destiny to which he is said to aspire, and which his friends eagerly predict for him as the "coming man."

The only other member of the new Cabinet of any special note at this moment is Mr. MILNER GIBSON, whose position as the representative of the Manchester section gives him considerable weight. Mr. GIBSON, then Mr. MILNER, commenced life as a high Tory, and was first introduced to Parliament in that interest as member for Ipswich, but having altered, on reflection, his political views, he was returned a member for Manchester in conjunction with Mr. BRIGHT. On the triumph of Free-trade principles, in 1846, he accepted office as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, under the Government of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, but owing to the sluggish tendencies of his colleagues, was in a few months obliged to resign his post. As a speaker he is graceful and fluent, rather than strong, but has a handsome presence and high-bred air which always commands for him a certain consideration. His Pro-Italian tendencies, like those of nearly all the present Cabinet, are strong, and his house in Wilton-Crescent has long been the favorite resort on Sunday evenings of all the distinguished foreigners whom misfortune or tyranny have driven to seek an asylum in England. His wife, by whom he acquired a large fortune, was even accused some Summers since of having secretly conveyed and disemminated through Italy the manifestoes of MAZZINI. The charge was doubtless unfounded, but its currency proves how strongly the tide of the Gibsonian sympathies sets in what we, on this side of the Atlantic, believe to be the right direction.

Solferino and its Consequences.

The battle of Solferino was fought on the 24th of June. Within a week after this decisive action, the Emperor of the French was moving the main body of his army directly against the real heart of the Austrian stronghold in Italy, and the demoralized Austrian army was manœuvring on a line of retreat towards the river Adige.

The fortress of Peschiera, reared with infinite pains and at great expense to protect the passage of the Mincio by commanding those floodgates of the Lago di Garda by means of which the quiet stream of the Virgilian River might in a few hours be turned into a raging and destroying torrent, had been virtually annulled, within the same brief time, by the rapid advance of the Sardinian army, and the appearance on the lake of an unexpected fleet of French gunboats. The engineers of the Austrian quadrilateral omitted the element of steam from their elaborate calculations of the defensive measures necessary to make their position the impregnable eyrie of Italian despotism. NAPOLEON III. is reading them a lesson in the art of fortification by which he will hardly allow them at once to profit. The fall of Peschiera will probably demonstrate to the staff of FRANCIS JOSEPH precisely what it was that Peschiera needed to make her lines as formidable as their fame.

These fruits of a week's growth should of themselves suffice to prove how terribly definite was the victory won by the Allies on the 24th of June. It has been idly enough maintained by partisan journals devoted to Austria, that the triumph of that day was rendered dubious by the failure of the French to pursue the retreating enemy. But it need only be remembered that the defeat of Solferino was the defeat of an army established in strong positions of its own choice, and that the conflict after lasting through sixteen hot and wasting hours of the Summer day was interrupted after nightfall by a tremendous tempest of wind and rain, to make this feature of the strife perfectly intelligible. The Austrians committed the mad mistake of fighting with a river in their rear, it is true, and had the night allowed the French to follow them closely up, they must have been driven either into a surrender or the Mincio. But they had also worn their antagonists out by a day of desperate engagements, and then simple retreat, in the circumstances, was a moral rout which scarcely needed to be made more significant by a material annihilation. This was proved by their subsequent utter failure to resist the entrance of the Allies within their famous square. The battle of Castiglione, which gave up the Mincio to the French under SERRURIER, MASSENA, and AUGEREAU, in 1796, was not a more complete victory, in this sense, than the victory of Solferino. Then, as now, the Austrians were driven beyond the Mincio, and were immediately followed, without any resistance of importance, by their conquerors. Then, as now, the victorious French found themselves set at liberty by their triumph to isolate Mantua on their right by a small army of observation, and to press forward with the whole force of their centre upon Verona. In 1848, as Col. CHAROLAIS has shown, CHARLES ALBERT might also have succeeded in neutralizing the value of the historic square, after his victory at Peschiera, had he not forgotten that his army was inferior in numbers to that of RADETZKY, and that he had no means of holding the successive positions which he won during his continuous advance. The Allies of to-day suffer under no such disadvantages. For them, the absolute imprisonment of the Austrian army within the walls of Verona and of the entrenched camp which surrounds it, is an enterprise guaranteed not less by the numbers than by the splendid spirit of their army. NAPOLEON I. declared that Mantua was a post of purely contingent importance. "With a siege-train," said the first Emperor, "we shall take Mantua whenever we like in three weeks time." The siege-trains of the second Empire have more than kept pace in their development with the fortifications of Austrian Italy, and what was true of the relative strength of Mantua fifty years ago, is equally true of it to-day. The very position of the fortress makes the blockade of it by such a force as that of the Prince NAPOLEON the simplest of military operations.

Meanwhile, by clearing the whole country on a circuit of nearly ten miles from Peschiera and the Mincio of the Austrians, the battle of Solferino has immensely facilitated the development of the allied plans against Verona.

Almost up to the very banks of the Adige the French reconnaissances had been pushed at the latest advices; and if the Austrians should have offered battle to the Allies within ten days after the 24th of June, it is probable that they must have been forced to fight at a disadvantage in respect to position as well as under the depressing influence of their long career of defeat. Leaving Mantua apart as a point isolated by the French blockade, a French victory under the walls of Verona would throw the Austrian army back upon the lower valley of the Adige, the key of which is the fortified bridge-head of Legnago. A resolute assault on this place from the west, or a movement upon it from the Adriatic side, would open the passage of the Adige, and the road to Venice, to the French, as in the Winter of 1801, when the Republican armies drove the Austrians across the Adige, in two battles, and chased them to the walls of Treviso.

The actual state of the Italian campaign, as immediately affected by the battle of Solferino, may, therefore, be summed up by saying that the Austrians, who might have assumed the offensive very formidably along the line of the Mincio on the first of July, had they maintained the positions taken up by them before the 23d of June, found themselves reduced within a week after their senseless passage of that stream to the necessity of manœuvring in retreat towards the Adige, of covering as well as possible the roads which threaten the flank of their camp at Verona, and of abandoning altogether the notion of operating with Mantua as a base. In other words, their famous square had ceased to be a fortress for themselves, and had become a mere inclosed lists of combat in which the advantages of position leaned to the side of their enemy.

The Sickles Story.

The Honorable DANIEL E. SICKLES has addressed a letter to the public in relation to his private affairs, to which we give a place in our columns to-day.

When, in conformity with the best public sentiment of the land, and with the views advanced at the time by this journal, in common with all the leading organs of American opinion, a jury of honest and high-minded citizens of Washington had pronounced Mr. SICKLES, after a fair and honorable trial, to be innocent of the crime of murder, it was to have been expected that a decent regard for the proprieties of life, if no higher motive governed his actions, would have induced him to withdraw himself and his sad domestic story at once from the eye of the world. This Mr. SICKLES did. He, doubtless, felt himself, what we then echoed the judgment of the country in pronouncing him to be, not a hero to be commended, but a criminal to be forgiven. He had slain a fellow-creature in a fury of revenge; and though all respectable men held him excused for that slaying by the terrible provocation and shameful wrong which had moved him to it, yet it was altogether to be desired, in the interest of common morality and of the general welfare, that nothing more should be done or said to disturb the veil dropped by his acquittal over the portals of a violated and dishonored home. That veil Mr. SICKLES himself now deliberately lifts, and implores the sympathetic attention of the world to a new scene of passion enacted within the sacred walls.

The occasion for this extraordinary demonstration has been afforded by the comments which a portion of the Press have thought it worth their while to make upon a reported reconciliation of Mr. SICKLES with the woman whose conduct not half a year ago ennobled murder in his eyes, and made the Earth a planet too small for himself and the man whose paramour he had forced her to confess herself to be.

This reconciliation was first announced in a telegraphic message from Washington, which charged the friends of Mr. SICKLES with urging him back into the embrace of the wife whom he had repudiated and branded with such sanguinary emphasis. The reconciliation itself was, of course, and is, and will remain, the private affair of the parties concerned. But the honorable characters of the gentlemen who befriended Mr. SICKLES in the day of his deepest distress and peril made it proper that they should be relieved from the imputation of stultifying themselves and insulting the community, by indorsing Mr. SICKLES' open retraction of all the pleas on which his defence had been founded by himself and adopted by his friends. In their behalf, therefore, we at once contradicted the senseless story that any of them had been consulted at all in reference to a step which put them all for a moment in a false and intolerable position before the public.

This contradiction Mr. SICKLES himself now repeats. He states that his "reconciliation with his wife was his own act, done without consultation with any relative, connection, friend or adviser." In so far as this explicit statement goes, the letter of Mr. SICKLES has the interest which belongs to every vindication of honorable men from unfounded calumny. Further interest it has not, nor can have. While Mr. SICKLES stood upon trial for his life in the capacity of an injured husband, it was a matter of public importance that full justice should be done to him. He is now a free man—absolved from the legal stain of blood; the principle which he represented on his trial has been established, and his future is the future of a private citizen, who may govern his acts by his own standards of duty and decency, without interference by the public, so long as in these acts he abstains from crossing the path of the law and of public order. There will be much gossip excited, of course, both in public and in private, by this sudden appearance of the conjugal avenger in the character of a conjugal confessor. There will be fresh sympathies aroused for the dead man who moulders in his grave unforgiven, while the partner of his guilt smiles her gratitude up into the face of him whose mercy was so tardy while his justice was so swift. And men who have sounded but a few of those "depths of the human heart" with which Mr. SICKLES thinks himself familiar, may shrink with inexperienced horror from the contrast between the husband who laid the whole inner sanctuary of his home open to the public eye in February to save himself from a felon's doom, and the husband who flings aside in July the remonstrances of friends who were to him as a wall of fire in his troubles, with the indisputable assertion that "it is not usual to make our domestic life a subject of consultation with friends, no matter how near and dear to us." But these are consequences of his conduct and of his appeal to the public for which Mr. SICKLES can hardly be unprepared, and which concern himself far more nearly than any other human being. With them and him as journalists we have nothing more to do. As Mr. SICKLES has very justly said, "political station, professional success, social recognition, are not the only prizes of ambition;" and if, in resigning those, he has assured the peace of his own heart "as a husband and a father," public praise and public blame must be to him alike indifferent.

THE THIRD PARTY.—It is stated by the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* that the State Council of the American or Know-Nothing Party will meet in Geneva on the fourth Thursday (25th) of August. If we recollect aright it has been the practice of the Know-Nothings to hold an annual State Council, composed of one delegate from each local Council, and that the State Council has called the nominating State Convention. That course was pursued, we believe, so late as last year; and it is intimated by leading members of the party that the same policy is now to be followed.

As the Know-Nothings polled upwards of sixty thousand votes last Fall, the course which they may be inclined to take in the approaching campaign is not altogether without interest to political engineers and wire-pullers. Doubtless the leaning of the American voters is to a union with the Republicans. But so it was last year, and yet no union was effected. The effort and the failure can hardly be supposed to have contributed to a better state of feeling between the two parties—so that a junction in September, though possible enough, is not at all certain to happen. Probably we shall witness an exhibition of diplomacy on both sides. The general feeling of the Republicans is, however, unfavorable to concessions, as that party having carried their ticket last Fall without American help, feel able to do so again. All that they will probably require of the Know-Nothings is that they should run their own separate ticket. Besides, the Republicans look for a material falling off in the Know-Nothing strength, while the American leaders are anticipating an accession to their ranks, or at least profess to do so.

International Code of Marine Signals.

ROGERS' Marine Signals were favorably introduced to the notice of the public a few years ago by the Navy Department, Revenue Service and Lighthouse Establishment of the United States, as the "American Marine Signals." These signals have recently been taken up by the British Board of Trade, which was charged with the duty of reviewing the old Code, and they have authorized their introduction into "the new Commercial Code for the use of all nations," for the purpose of communicating intelligence between American, British and other foreign vessels. This code of signals has been prepared and published in accordance with the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the British Board of Trade, of which the late Admiral BEECHEY, of the Royal Navy, was Chairman. The number of flags required for the Commercial Code is eighteen, to which is added a pennant, adopted as a Code signal, in consequence of some of the flags being similar to those employed in other Codes now in use. The advantages of the Commercial Code are—its applicability for international purposes; its being so framed that while part I. the Code for the use of nations is condensed, an enlarged Code for national vessels of any country adopting the Code, may be incorporated with the vocabulary and index, which forms Part II. of the Signal Book. Provision is made for calling the attention of any particular ship of a fleet whose name is unknown, and no new edition will impair the efficiency of the first one as far as it was useful when issued. The International Code can, by translation, be made a universal language of signals. The testimonials in favor of the new Code are very numerous and respectable. The Committee of Lloyds, the several Shipowners' Societies, and local Marine Boards in London, Liverpool, and the outports, have recommended the general use of the Commercial Code, while the Royal Navy, the East India Company, the principal Steam-packet Companies, and many others, have already adopted it as an established means of communication at sea. Under the new arrangements a special agreement has been made by the British Government with Lloyds agents, and with the Coast Guard stations on the coast of Great Britain, or wherever the American and British ensigns are displayed, to report the names of all vessels carrying the flags of the Commercial Code. The Lords Commissioners of the British Admiralty have also directed the Captains and Commanders of Her Majesty's ships to make periodical returns to the Board of Trade of the names of all vessels hoisting the signals of the Commercial Code. To enable captains of vessels carrying the old flags of MARRYAT and ROGERS to avail themselves of the benefits of the new code at as small an expense as possible, it is only necessary to provide four additional flags and a pennant to those of the Marryat code, by means of which every signal contained in the Commercial Code may be indicated. The British Board of Trade have recently published, as an appendage to this code, a list of their Mercantile Navy, giving the names, tonnage and port of registry of upwards of 40,000 British vessels, with appropriate signals, and to which ROGERS & Co. have added an American appendix, also with appropriate signals for each American vessel, so that by means of one hoist of four flags the name, tonnage and port of each vessel may be indicated. This will enable ships at sea to exchange their names, for the purpose of being reported by each other upon arrival at their place of destination.

Personal.

Among the passengers by the *Asia*, yesterday, for Liverpool, was MAURICE STRAKOSCH the *impressario*, who goes to Europe for the purpose of engaging a complete operatic corps for the coming campaign.

Obituary.

We regret to have again to chronicle the death of one of those gentlemen of the old school, whose lives have been an example to their fellow-men and a credit to our City. Mr. DAVID HENRIQUES died yesterday at his residence in St. Mark's-place after an illness of some weeks, and at the age of 76 years. Mr. HENRIQUES was born in the city of Kingston, in the island of Jamaica, in the year 1783—where he lived until the year 1803—when, having amassed a competence, and, foreseeing the unhappy social changes which British legislation would effect in that colony, he came to New-York, intending to make this City his permanent home. Some few years after he had settled here, he was induced to enter the firm of the JESSUPS, then doing a very large Banking and Stock business in Wall-street. After remaining in that house but a brief space, he withdrew his capital and retired some years before the concern failed. Since that period he has lived in retirement from active life, devoting himself to his family, to whom, as to all who knew him, he was a bright example of rectitude, kindness, charity, sincerity, and unbounded hospitality.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, from the house in St. Mark's-place, in which the family have resided for the past twenty-eight years.

Amusements.

It would certainly astonish, and it might possibly disgust, some fashionable parties who are passing their evenings in wondering about the result at Long Branch, or watching the colored lanterns and fire-works at Newport, to learn that people can be found to fill a theatre here in New-York during the present heated term. A slight devotion to truth, however, compels us to astonish, and perhaps to disgust those romantic parties. NIBLO'S Theatre was crowded last evening. The few who cannot leave town, and whose wearied posture in the afternoon it is to roam up and down Broadway seeking what might "turn up," and finding that Mr. BURTON was to play Mr. MICAWBER, went straightway to see him in that character. The rural purchaser of City dry-goods or hardware was there also, in order that he might report to his rustic friends that he had seen BURTON; and, finally, the citizen who had nothing to do and did not care to stay at home to do it, went thither also, and the result of these little combinations was that Mr. BURTON played *Wilkins Micawber* to a very large audience on one of the warmest nights of the season.

The Comedy or Drama of "David Copperfield," as everybody knows who has read the novel and seen the play, is a striking example of the audacity rather than the ability of the playwright. The ubiquity of the characters, so far as the willing distance of a couple of hundred miles between London and Yarmouth and Yarmouth and Canterbury is considered, is a feature more rebellious to "the unities" than is frequently ventured upon; and the situations are strangely "dragged" together—nevertheless, the play is an effective one, and if it is not quite so intelligible to those who have not read the novel as to those who have, it is sufficiently clear for the purpose of exhibiting the extraordinary characters of *Mr. Micawber* and *Uriah Heep*.

The scenery at NIBLO'S is not perhaps as well managed now as it would be in the Winter. The Waterloo Bridge, for example, over which Martha attempts to throw herself, is described as in the midst of an Alpine country and on the edge of a small lake, which makes rather a circumscribed sort of Thames. At one period of the representation, too, a junction was effected between two "wings," describing very different localities, which elicited a little ill-natured expression of disapprobation from the audience. A similar occurrence at an inferior Theatre once drew from a Cockney visitor the indignant remonstrance: "We don't look for no good grammar here, but you might shut your scenes to"—a rebuke which was dignified and respectable in comparison with the disdainful reproof administered last evening for an offence which, in such weather, might reasonably be considered pardonable.

Mr. BURTON played *Micawber* in his usual inimitable style, and was loudly applauded throughout the performance. His make up was admirable, except in regard to his "head piece," which was extraordinary. It may perhaps be well, sometimes, in comedy, to carry things to extremes, but one extremity need not be carried to the other, and at least a foot added to the head. Mr. BURTON should put on another kind of wig when he next appears as *Micawber*. Mrs. ESSE made an excellent mother of the twins. Mr. ESSE played *Peggotty* with much feeling, and was the most effective representative of the part we have yet seen. Mr. LANSON played *Heep* most admirably, and indeed, if one were disposed to say an ungracious thing, or to allude to a gentleman's previous performances this season, we might ask why Mr. LANSON ever plays anything else. *David Copperfield*, a thankless and an uninteresting part, at best, as the playwright has made it, was rendered even more uninteresting than was necessary by the gentleman who did it, or did for it. The *rôle* of *Emily* was said or sung by a young lady who was very pretty, but who spoilt the little that was set down for her—and, indeed, in the scene between *Copperfield*, HEEP and *Emily*, Mr. LANSON was the only part of the dramatic sandwich worth listening to. *Miss Dartle* found a most able representative in Mme. POZZI, notwithstanding that in her last scene she slightly over-*Dartled* it. The lady who undertook the part of the proud *Mrs. Steerforth* dressed it like a landlady at an inn, and acted it in the same spirit. Mrs. RUSHAM did *Betsey Trotwood* as Mrs. RUSHAM does everything else, which is as much praise as we know how to bestow, and Mr. DAWESON made an excellent *Steerforth*. Miss MARY DEVLIN performed *Martha* better than we remember to have ever seen it done, and Mr. DAWSON covered himself with glory in the part of *Uriah Heep*.

Mr. BURTON is announced to appear at NIBLO'S Theatre every night this week.

At Wallack's Theatre the new burlesque of "Lalla Rookh" finds abundant favor with the public and will be continued indefinitely.

Musical.

There was a much larger attendance at Jones' Wood yesterday than on the two previous days. The grounds were particularly well filled in the evening, and the performances were eminently successful.

Mr. STRAKOSCH left yesterday in the *Asia*, to make arrangements in Europe for the Operatic campaign in the Winter. The stockholders of the Academy of Music have we understand, contributed an assessment to the extent of $20,000, which sum Mr. S. takes with him in a letter of credit from one of the leading Banking-houses of this City, and which will enable him to secure talent, as the play-bills say, "regardless of expense." It is rumored that Messrs. STRAKOSCH and ULLMAN are operating in concert, and are determined to make the New York Opera season of 1859-60 the most brilliant on record.

Base Ball.

ASTORIA CLUB VS. INDEPENDENT.

The return game between the above clubs was played yesterday afternoon upon the grounds of the Independent, Eighty-second-street and Second-avenue. A few weeks since these Clubs played their first match at Astoria, L. I., in the presence of a large number of the residents, which resulted in favor of the Astoria Club. The latter Club also won the game yesterday. The following is the score:

ASTORIA.	H. L. Runs.		INDEPENDENT.	H. L. Runs.	
Post, c.	3	4	Fitzgerald, c.	2	3
Angel, p.	2	6	S. Post, p.	1	4
Mabie, 1 f.	1	6	J. Steele, 1 b.	2	3
Smith, 2 b.	1	6	Kellogg, 2 b.	1	4
Wilson, 3 b.	3	4	Wade, 3 b.	2	3
Glover, s. s.	3	3	Augustus, s. s.	4	1
Tribit, l. f.	2	5	Coleman, l. f.	1	3
Tisdall, c. f.	1	6	E. B. Steele, c. f.	1	3
Mulligan, r. f.	5	2	Graef, r. f.	3	0
Total	21	40	Total	21	30

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Astoria	0	4	10	3	3	5	7—40
Independent	0	4	1	2	2	5	4—30

UMPIRE—GRUM, of Rockford Club.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB VS. BROOKLYN.

The first match this season between the first elevens of these clubs was commenced yesterday at Hoboken. The toss was won by the Brooklyn Club, who gave the first innings to their opponents. The St. George's sent in WALKER and SHARP. WALKER made three runs, and was then caught by MASON. BURDETT followed, making but one run. HARRY WRIGHT had made three, when one of MASON'S fine balls took his wicket. The bowling and fielding of each club was good—the batting only fair. The contest will be finished to-day.

Distribution of the Public Lands.

LETTER FROM SENATOR WADE.

The Land Reform Executive Committee, JOHN COMMERFORD, President, met at their rooms in Broadway, on Tuesday evening last. The following letter from B. T. WADE, United States Senator, of Ohio, was read:

JEFFERSON, Monday, July 11, 1859.

Benj. Price, Secretary of National Land Reform Association:

SIR: I have just received your circular, and also a memorial to Congress, in relation to the freedom of our Public Lands. It gives me great pleasure to witness the determined and energetic course your Society are pursuing upon this subject, as it will also, to give your memorial the widest circulation, for of all the important subjects that are pending before Congress, or that can come before that body, none is more important than the distribution of our Public Lands, for in my judgment, upon that may in future depend the character of the Republic itself.

Land, in limited quantities to the actual settlers, and down with all monopolies of the Public Land, should be the watchword of all who have the welfare of the people at heart, and are truly the friends of a simple Republican Government. I thank God, through my whole term in Congress, I have never voted for any of these railroad grants, except that great national project of a railroad to the Pacific.

It seems almost unnecessary to circulate a petition in this State upon the subject proposed, as our people are more nearly unanimous upon this subject than any other. In the largest Convention ever held in this State by the Republicans, it was made a fundamental principle on the platform, by a unanimous vote, and woe to the representative in Congress of any party, who shall fail to stand by the principle.

The only serious opposition with which it will be met, will be from the Southern, or Slaveholding States.

It was from that quarter it received a fatal blow in the last Congress, being killed in the Senate by the casting vote of Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, yet, I have every reason to believe, that had it escaped this ordeal and passed Congress, it would have met the same fate, by the vote of Mr. BUCHANAN. But the game of the monopolists is near by played out, the enemies cannot prevent its triumph beyond the term of the present Administration.

The voice of the people is for it, and on this measure at least "the voice of the people is the voice of God." I have the honor to be

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE OF JUSTICE WELSH FOR EUROPE.—Among the passengers by the *Asia*, which left this port yesterday for Liverpool, was Justice JAMES H. WELSH, who seeks renovation of impaired health in a few months absence from the cares of office. A gratifying testimony to his merits and the affection with which he is regarded by his fellow citizens was afforded on the occasion. Previous to the sailing of the steamer, some five hundred gentlemen, of all shades of politics, assembled at Patten's Hotel, where, amidst a profusion of good things that cheer the body, toasts and speeches, having the health, prosperity, and safe return of the Justice in view, were delivered by Messrs. JAMES KELLY, JOHN H. WHITE, Justice SHERMAN BROWNELL, GEORGE WALKER, Dr. QUACKENBOS, and others. Robertson's Band was engaged, and preceded this large assemblage of Mr. WELSH's friends in their procession from the Hotel to the steamer *James A. Stevens*, lying at the foot of Murray-street, by which they were conveyed to the *Asia*, at her dock at Jersey City, where the Justice was escorted on board, and introduced, in a neat speech by Justice BROWNELL, to Capt. LOTT, the commanding officer of the steamer. Amid the firing of cannon and the cheers of hundreds, the *James A. Stevens* then proceeded down the Bay, but was soon overtaken and passed by the *Asia*. However, when about eight miles beyond Sandy Hook, by dexterous management on the part of her captain and pilot, the little steamboat "headed off" the Cunarder, and got fairly alongside of her, maintaining that position for ten or twelve minutes, which interval was wholly devoted to such cheers as only warmhearted friends can give to a man worthy of their friendship. Handkerchiefs waved; cannon boomed; the band played. Then the *Asia* shot into the swell of the Atlantic, and the *Stevens* returned to the City. On reaching Quarantine, a collation was prepared for those on board by Mr. T. C. BEAMS, of "Nautilus Hotel," which was, it is needless to say, taken in such good part, that very little was left of it, when the summons to reëmbark was given. Subsequently, on landing in the City, another collation was prepared, through the good offices of Dr. F. C. VAN WYCK, at Patten's Hotel, which also was not coolly disposed of.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—Mrs. MARY DUNNE, formerly residing with her husband at No. 87½ Chrystie-street, died on Wednesday, at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of a quantity of oil of vitriol which she took on the 11th inst., for the purpose of self-destruction. Infidelity to her husband, and remorse of conscience, are stated to have induced the act of suicide. Two years ago she abandoned him for another, with whom she lived for a few weeks and then returned to her husband, who forgave and received her. A year afterwards she again eloped with another man, with whom she lived for several months, and then was abandoned. She again returned to her husband, who again forgave and received her, and they lived together until about a month ago, when she, *for the third time, eloped*, but had been absent but two weeks when she returned. This time she failed to procure a reconciliation with her injured husband, who refused to have anything further to do with her. She finally, as above stated, procured poison and thus ended her earthly career. An inquest was held upon her body, and a verdict of "Suicide" rendered.

THE SUICIDE IN TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Capt. S. CARPENTER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, has asked for an investigation of his conduct in connection with the suicide of Mrs. INNESS, and it is understood that an examination will be commenced to-day. The Captain claims that there is no rule or law making it the Police Inspector's duty to report a case of suicide, which fell entirely within the province of the Coroner; and there is no evidence showing that Mrs. Inness came to her death by homicide. The Captain asserts positively that there was an inquest held, in which Doctor ARTS was a member of the Coroner's jury; that he himself had sought to conceal nothing, and only intimated that matters should be kept quiet, because it was requested by Mrs. WHITTEMAN. He persists in asserting the respectability of that lady, and declares that he can prove by Mr. BOLLA, a painter residing in this City, that the deceased was his niece, and had been married to Mr. INNESS eight years.

KILLED BY A FALL.—Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest, on Wednesday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of an unknown laborer, about 30 years of age, who died from the effects of a fall into the area of No. 65 Warren-street, received on Monday last. The jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death," and the body was removed to Bellevue Hospital for identification. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest the same day at No. 67 Chrystie-street, upon the body of HERMANN DORNBACH, a Prussian youth, 17 years of age, who, while amusing himself with some pigeons upon the roof of his father's house, on Monday, made a misstep and fell to the pavement, a distance of 45 feet, and was so severely injured that death ensued on Wednesday morning. The jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE OFFAL AND PIGGERY NUISANCES.—Mr. DOWNING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, continued yesterday the work which he commenced the day before of notifying the proprietors of the offal-boiling establishments and piggeries up-town that unless their several nuisances are abated within three days, forcible measures will be taken to do away with them. Many of these persons upon whom notices have been served have become frightened, and have removed. Some of the others threaten violent resistance. The City Inspector will make his descent upon them probably next Monday. He will take about fifteen wardens, picked men, with him, and policemen will be detailed to go to his assistance, if he meets with any serious opposition. He, however, does not apprehend that there will be any.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS FOR THE PEOPLE.—The Croton Board yesterday received in due official form the resolution passed by the Common Council on the 7th ult., directing the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct to erect in the most frequented public streets and places in the City fifty Croton water hydrants with cups attached, to be under the supervision of those officers. The Board will have the work done immediately, provided they can arrange for its completion at the stipulated price. Twenty-five of the hydrants are to be of the style of the hydrant in Union-square, and the rest are to be of such patterns and forms as the Department may select. The twenty-five from "the Brooklyn Company," similar to the one in Union square, are to cost not more than $10 apiece.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE—POLICE AND POLITICS.—The Young Men's Republican Central Committee held their regular monthly meeting last evening, at No. 518 Broadway, S. B. DUTCHER presiding. JOHN A. COSTA, of the Third Ward, was elected Second Vice-President of the Committee, in place of GEORGE E. SHERWOOD, deceased. Mr. BAILEY, of the Fifteenth Ward, introduced resolutions approving of the recent order of the Police Commissioners prohibiting members of the Department from belonging to political organizations, and Mr. PEPPER, of the Second Ward, offered others, denouncing the order aforesaid as "arbitrary, absurd, and inconsistent." A long and animated debate ensued, which was finally ended be referring the subject to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Woodman, McLord, Pepper, Bailey and Ellery.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 9½ P. M., on Tuesday, Officer POWERS, of the First Ward, while on his beat on the Battery, found a man named JOHN GREENFIELD suffering from an over dose of laudanum, which he took for the purpose of committing suicide. He was taken to the First Ward Station-house and attended by Dr. ANDREWS, and afterwards removed to the City Hospital and taken in charge by Dr. NOLAN, who pronounced him in a dangerous condition. On his person was found a three-ounce vial of laudanum, labeled No. 124 Cherry-street, of which he had taken about an ounce; also $56 in bills, and a gold watch and chain.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOR.—As the steamboat *Wyoming* was coming to her dock yesterday afternoon, shortly after 3 o'clock, the *Hartford* propeller was just leaving, full of freight, bound to the eastward. In consequence of the heavy squall of wind and rain which was prevailing at the time, the *Wyoming* struck the propeller on her starboard bow, driving her iron-bound guard through the propeller's planks and timbers, making an opening a foot in width and some twenty feet long. The propeller was so much damaged as to oblige her to stop for temporary repairs.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.—The reception given to "Perseverance" Hose Company, of Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, was one of the best displays our firemen have made for a long time. Some twenty Companies turned out to receive them with full ranks and unusual enthusiasm. They are the guests of Howard Engine Company, No. 34, and are well taken care of. Yesterday they visited the Institutions, and to-day, it is understood, they will go on an excursion to High Bridge.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States Mail Steamer *Star of the West*, Capt. GRAY, left yesterday with the California mails, and about five hundred passengers, among whom was RICHARD H. DANA of Boston. Mr. DANA proposes, after a sojourn in California, to visit the Sandwich Islands and Australia. The Vanderbilt steamer *North Star*, Capt. JONES, also left for Aspinwall yesterday, having about two hundred passengers for California.

FELL FROM HIS CART AND WAS RUN OVER.—EDWARD SHERRINGTON, a colored carman, while driving his cart, loaded with flour, through Washington-street, on Tuesday evening, fell to the pavement, and one wheel of the vehicle passed over his right ankle, crushing it in a frightful manner. He was taken up by the police and conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, left this port yesterday at noon; she carried seventy-eight passengers, and $407,000 in specie. Among the passengers were Justice JAMES H. WELSH, the Rev. JOSEPH HOLDRICH, D.D., the Rev. Dr. LATHROP, of Boston, and MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on Wednesday, at No. 254 Fulton-street, upon the body of IRA H. RYNO, a native of New-Jersey, 26 years of age, who, while conversing with a friend in the street, suddenly fell dead. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from disease of the heart."

BOARD OF EDUCATION—NO QUORUM.—There was not a quorum of the members of the Board of Education present when the hour of meeting arrived yesterday, and the President declared the Board adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—QUARANTINE MATTERS.

The Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, Mr. VERPLANCK in the Chair.

The weekly statement gives 1,862 as the number of emigrants arrived during the week ending the 20th inst., making a total for the year of 44,677, against 42,000 to the same date in 1858. There are 17 inmates in the Marine Hospital, and 716 in the Ward's Island Institution. The balance of the commutation fund on hand is $30,849 77.

The following letter was received from Dr. JEROME:

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND,
MARINE HOSPITAL, July 20, 1859.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: On the 26th and 27th June last, as previously reported to you, the Commissioners for Removal of Quarantine Station did remove from this Hospital all the patients then in course of treatment. The Secretary of the above-named commission stated to me verbally at the time of the removal that he would prepare and send me an account of the disposition made of the sick thus removed. No such account, however, has reached me at this date. I have been furnished with a copy of the resolution, adopted by the Quarantine Commissioners June 22, in which they designate Blackwell's Island as the place to which persons arriving in the port of New-York sick with small pox shall thereafter be sent, and the Floating Hospital as the place to which all other contagious or infectious diseases should thereafter be sent. A similar copy I suppose has been furnished your honorable body. I have also received a letter from the Secretary of the Quarantine Commissioners bearing date June 27, 1859, by which I am required to take notice that all such persons as have hitherto been legally sent to the Marine Hospital at Castleton would thereafter be sent to the above-mentioned places, to wit: Blackwell's Island and Floating Hospital. Since which period no sick persons have been sent to the Marine Hospital at Castleton by either the Health Officer of the Port of New-York or the Board of Health of the City of New-York. On the 16th inst. I addressed a note of inquiry to Dr. A. N. Gunn, Health Officer, asking to what place or places he sent persons arriving in the port of New-York sick with contagious or infectious diseases as a substitute for the Marine Hospital at Castleton. To which inquiry Dr. Gunn stated to me verbally that he intended to be governed by the resolutions of the Quarantine Commissioners above mentioned. I assume, therefore, that not only the Health Officers, but the Board of Health of the City of New-York hereafter intend to send the class heretofore sent to the Marine Hospital at Castleton, to the Floating Hospital and Blackwell's Island. In order to give to such the attention due, I shall require at least one assistant physician to remain permanently at Floating Hospital; for which place I most respectfully nominate Dr. Charles D. Robinson, of Hornellsville, N. Y. Understanding by the terms of your *resolution accepting Blackwell's Island as a place to* which small-pox patients may be sent, to be a temporary arrangement, I forbear appointing to that service until further advised.

With sentiments of respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant. J. H. JEROME,
Physician Marine Hospital.

Commissioner JELLINGHAUS said that he did not know why Dr. Jerome needed an assistant. He should like a position himself where he could walk around and enjoy the fresh air, doing nothing, and drawing pay at the rate of $5,000 per annum.

The communication was referred to the President of the Board, and its counsel, Mr. Devlin.

Mr. KENNEDY sent in a communication, stating that during the Quarantine troubles the Mayor sent to the Dépôt at Castle Garden 44 pistols, 31 rifles, and 3,000 cartridges. Of these, Mr. KENNEDY placed 38 pistols, 28 rifles, and 2,000 cartridges, on board the steamer which conveyed the Police to Quarantine. Capt. WALLING afterwards obtained 1,000 cartridges, leaving at the Garden 3 rifles and 16 pistols in his (Mr. KENNEDY's) possession. These arms were used by the police force detailed for the protection of the Garden, and there now remain *3 rifles, 9 pistols*, and *1,000 cartridges*. Seven pistols are missing. When the police force returned from the Quarantine, they did not leave the arms at the Garden, though four rifles, three of which were damaged, were left on the steamboat which brought the police up. *The arms* which were recently used in defence of the dépôt, Mr. KENNEDY is informed, were part of those originally supplied by the New-Haven Arms Company. The communication was referred to Messrs. HUNT, Mayor TIEMANN, Mr. VERPLANCK, and Mr. KENNEDY. The following resolutions, complimentary to Mr. PILSBURY, were passed, and the Board adjourned:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration accept with great regret Mr. PILSBURY's resignation of the office of Superintendent of their establishments on Ward's Island, which he has held since Oct 1, 1855, from which date to the present time there has not occurred a single occasion of dissatisfaction or cause of censure from this Board, or any circumstance in any degree impairing their confidence in him or their approbation of his administration.

Resolved, That Mr. PILSBURY having entered upon the office under the Commissioners at a period when various causes had tended to impair the condition of the establishments at Ward's Island, and materially to embarrass their financial condition &c., it is in a large measure due to his judgment, firmness, untiring zeal and vigilance and enlightened economy that his commission has been rescued from these difficulties, whilst increased comfort and efficiency have been added to those establishments for the relief of alien emigrants. With the full confidence that he will exhibit the same executive ability, with the same judgment and integrity, in the more extensive sphere of duty to which he is now called, the Board tender to him their cordial thanks for his past services to the great interests under their charge, and their sincere wishes for his future happiness and continued public usefulness.

Health Commissioners.

Little business of interest was transacted by the Health Commissioners yesterday. Dr. MUNDAY, on behalf of Dr. GUNN, who was absent, recommended that the brig *Guneri*, from Matanzas, and the *Betsey Aimes*, from St. Jago de Cuba, be permitted to come up as far as Ellis' Island, and there discharge cargo on lighters. The permission was granted, on motion of Alderman McSPEDON. It was directed that the *Linda Stewart*, from St. Jago, the brig *James E. Ward*, and the schooner *Robert Palmer* be permitted to discharge cargo above Canal-street, or at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

Communications were received from JOHN GREEN, offering to remove all dead animals from the streets, for $10,000 per annum, and from THOS. SEWELL, offering to do the same for $25 per day. The whole matter was referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. DELAVAN, McSPEDON and CORNELL, who are to report thereon at the next meeting. The Commissioners adjourned to Friday.

Police Reports.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—Mr. Edgar C. Hull, President of the American Gas Company, was arrested on Wednesday, on complaint of Lucien Ayer, Secretary of the Company, charged with forgery, in fraudulently entering upon the books of the Company the following, with intent to cheat and defraud said Company:

"At a subsequent meeting of the said Board of Directors of said Company, on the 9th of September, 1857, present all the above named Directors, E. C. Hull was chosen President and Lucien Ayer was chosen Secretary for the ensuing year. The salary of the President was fixed at $2,000 per annum, and that of the Secretary at $1,000 per annum, payable monthly. The Board then adjourned. L. AYER, Secretary."

Justice CONNOLLY will investigate the case shortly.

ARREST FOR PICKING A WOMAN'S POCKET IN A STAGE.—Amelia Vigoreaux, of No. 80 West Twenty-Sixth-street, appeared and made complaint against Mary Ann King for picking her pocket of a portemonnaie, containing $45 63, while she was riding in a Broadway and Sixth avenue stage, on the 2d of July. Mrs. Vigoreaux felt her dress pulled down, and at the instant saw Mary Ann King sitting at her right hand, and no one else was near her. She missed her money as soon as she had gone into a store in Twenty-first-street and Eighth-avenue to make a purchase. Five days afterwards she visited the Detectives' headquarters, and says she recognized Mary Ann in that interesting gallery of art. She has not seen her since until *Tuesday evening, after her arrest*, when she fully recognized her as the person who sat beside her in the stage. Notwithstanding that Dr. Atherly, of No. 521 Grand-street, swore that Mary Ann was sick in a house in Brooklyn on the 2d of July, and that he prescribed for her, and that she was confined several days to the house; and Thomas Richards, of No. 63 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, swore to the same effect. Justice KELLY held Mrs. King in $500 to appear for trial on the first Monday in August. Michael Byrne became her security.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—Chas. Chesney was brought before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Officer Alexander Smith, of the Ninth Ward, upon complaint of Leonard Travis, for attempting to pick the pocket of the latter while he, with his family, was viewing the firemen's parade on Tuesday evening. Mr. Travis suspected three men who were near him, and waited until he felt a hand in his pocket, when he seized both hands of the thief and held him until Officer Smith came and arrested him. His comrades escaped. Mr. Travis narrowly escaped the loss of a pocket-book, containing $150. Chesney was held in $500 to answer.

ARREST AND ESCAPE FROM THE FIFTH WARD STATION-HOUSE.—A man giving his name as Thomas Anderson, was arrested by Officer Luther Horton, of the Second District, charged with stealing a silver watch, valued at $50, nine dollars in bills, eight dollars in silver, a gold locket, and other articles valued at $87 55, the property of Mrs. Anne Larkins, of No. 114 Hudson street. The man was identified by Mrs. Larkins, and the property was found in his possession. He was locked up in the Fifth Ward Station, but in the morning, when he was called for with the other prisoners, he was missing, having climbed through the window of the officers' sleeping apartment and escaped.

ROBBERY ON THE FIVE POINTS.—A Mrs. Anna McClusky, residing as a servant in Connecticut, was robbed on Monday night by three persons, Edward Owens, Anna Comers and Mary McLane, whom she was visiting at No. 145 Worth-street, Five Points. She had $100 in money, which she was so indiscreet as to exhibit, and her friends got her to drink, and then robbed her of this and about $40 worth of clothing. They then kept her locked up until Wednesday afternoon, when she got into the street and narrated the circumstances to Officer Golden, of the Sixth Ward, who arrested the three offenders and recovered about $20 worth of the clothing, but the money could not be found. The prisoners were all locked up for trial.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Two men named Abraham Devine and Martin Mehan, got into a fight in Oak-street, last night, when Mehan drew a large knife and stabbed his antagonist in the leg. He was arrested, and the wounded man was cared for.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—A boy named HUGH McLAUGHLIN, six years old, was accidentally drowned yesterday in the water at the foot of Kelsey's alley.... A male child about one month old was abandoned last Tuesday night at the corner of Main and York streets. It was sent to the Almshouse.... The corner stone of the Washington-avenue Baptist Church will be laid this afternoon at 4 o'clock.... JULIA BROWN, three years old, whose parents reside in Johnson, between Duffield and Gold streets, fell into a cistern yesterday and was drowned.... SAMUEL LYONS, who resided at the corner of Douglass and Bond streets, was found dead in bed yesterday morning; cause, apoplexy.... A boy named ROBERT TAYLOR nearly lost his life yesterday by swimming in the water too long.... A druggist's clerk on Flushing-avenue, near Broadway, a few days ago, for sweet oil for a child put up the *oil of poppy*. The mistake was accidentally discovered by the child's mother as she was about to administer the poison.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION BY THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—General Superintendent PILLSBURY has arranged to visit the Police Stations of the Western District to-day, and, consequently, considerable preparation has been made by the police. He will find many of the Station Houses but poorly calculated for the objects for which they are used; and he may possibly find that less than 1,200 men is hardly a sufficient force for so large a City.

BURGLARY.—The House of Mr. SPENCER, on Adams, near Johnson street, was entered by burglars Monday night last, and ransacked from garret to cellar. The family were absent from the city at the time, and how much the thieves carried away is not known, but the silver ware was not touched, as it was in a good safe. An entrance was effected by bursting in the back basement door with an axe.

CITY COURT.—The case of McCONNELL vs. BACKUS, for assault and battery, which has occupied the attention of the Court since Wednesday last, was given to the jury yesterday afternoon, when they retired, but had not agreed upon a verdict at the rising of the Court. Calendar for this day, No. 22, Caughty vs. Remsen; 28, Miller vs. Denman; 29, Brown vs. Galloway; 26, Myers, Jr. vs. Beard.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of this Board was held yesterday evening in the County Jail, Raymond-street. Considerable routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned to the 2d of August, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORKERS' BALL AT NEW-BEDFORD.—The citizens of New-Bedford are to be entertained next Saturday evening, at the Parker House, by a party of New-York gentlemen, now engaged in a pleasure cruise in the *Andrew Stewart*. Everything appertaining to the entertainment will be sent down from this City, but the invitations, about 300 in number, will *not be delivered in New-Bedford until the arrival of* the schooner at her moorings. The sailing company comprise many of our most distinguished citizens, and we doubt not that the "*feast of reason* and flow of soul" will be mutually agreeable to the city visited and the visitors of city.

Singer's Sewing-Machines. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used. Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing. The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Family Sewing Machines At reduced prices. Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway. Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

The Eureka Shuttle Sewing Machines.—Price $50.—Office No. 489 Broadway. Local Agents wanted in every city. Address D. J. LEVY, General Superintendent.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer. The only remedy in the whole world. Guaranteed sure to exterminate bugs, roaches, ants, moths, fleas, mosquitoes, rats, mice, and all other vermin and garden insects. For sale by the inventor, JOS. MEYER, No. 613 Broadway. Sole agents, A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Kerosene Oils. A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon. AUSTENS, Agent, No. 83 Pearl-st., New-York.

Bartholf's Celebrated Sewing Machines. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. NEW STYLES $50 AND $70. Bartholf Manufg. Co., 434 Broadway, cor Hudson-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

3,000 Summer Pants, from which a Selection can be had, for One Dollar and Fifty Cents, at DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S, No. 214 Broadway.

A Selection of 5,000 Vests For $1 each, at DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S, No. 214 Broadway.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced. WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!! GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

MARRIED.

GEER—PORTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 20, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, SETH E. GEER to REBECCA C., daughter of the late Charles Porter, all of this City.

Boston and Portland papers please copy.

GRAVES—HOLBERTON.—In Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Pise, Mr. OTTO B. GRAVES, of Dublin, to Miss LOUISE HOLBERTON, of Bordeaux.

KIMBALL—RAWSON.—At Albany, on Monday, July 18, by the Rev. S. T. Seelye, SODNEY G. KIMBALL to SARAH P. RAWSON, daughter of the late P. Rawson, of Clinton.

DIED.

BOSTWICK.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 20, MILTON BOSTWICK, son of the late Milton Bostwick, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 55 East 28th-st.

HENRIQUES.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 20, DAVID HENRIQUES, Esq., aged 16 years, a native of Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 24 St. Mark's-place. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

DODGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 20, J. SMITH, youngest son of Edward M. and Sarah Ann Dodge, aged 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 432 Hudson st., without further invitation.

HARRIMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 19, Miss ELIZA HARRIMAN, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Amity-st. Baptist Church, without further notice, on Friday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

WEBSTER.—In this City, on Sunday, July 17, after a lingering illness, MARGARET, wife of Capt Joseph Webster, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, 19th st., between 4th and 5th avs., Yorkville.

Kentucky papers please copy.

BURR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, July 20, ANDREW ELIOT, only child of Andrew E. and Ida Vandervoort Burr, aged 4 months.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Bedford av., head of Morton-st. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

AUTEN.—On Wednesday, July 20, MARGARET L. AUTEN, wife of James W. Auten, in the 44th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Red Hook for interment.

SMITH.—At St. Joseph's, Mo., on Monday, July 18, BENJAMIN M. SMITH, formerly of this City, aged 26 years.

HOYT.—In Havana, Cuba, on Sunday, July 10, Capt. ALBERT C. HOYT, of ship *St. Louis*, in the 33d year of his age.

SALTUS.—In Clintonville, on Monday, July 4, Mr. WILLIAM F. SALTUS, third son of the late Francis Saltus, of New-York City, aged 55 years.

New-York City papers please copy.

DURYEAS' MAIZENA.
AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.
THE GREATEST DELICACY OF THE AGE.
MADE FROM THE CHOICEST WHITE CORN,
FOR
BLANC MANGE, BOILED CUSTARD, ICE CREAM, MINUTE PUDDING, &c.

It not only furnishes a valuable addition to the "Bill of Fare," but it is unequaled as an economical and wholesome diet for invalids and infants. For sale at all principal druggists and groceries in the country.
Wholesale dépôt, No. 166 FULTON-ST., New-York.
Manufactured at Glen Cove, L. I. WM. DURYEA, Agent.

ICE, ICE, ICE.
20 cents per hundred pounds at the dépôt of the Dutchess Ice Company, foot of North Moore st., on and after Friday, July 22.
P. S.—All who have wagons will find this an economical way of getting ice.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH) OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 365, July 20, 1859.
11, 65, 15, 60, 33, 36, 64, 68, 48, 49, 52, 41.
Class No. 296, July 20, 1859.
44, 36, 28, 42, 48, 4, 5, 10, 15, 66, 16, 54, 12.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 303, Extra, July 19, 1859.
50, 53, 70, 30, 13, 41, 57, 36, 60, 55, 51, 4, 19.
Class No. 305, July 20, 1859.
27, 9, 67, 70, 41, 36, 78, 19, 63, 55, 28, 73, 13.
Class No. 304, Extra, July 20, 1859.
10, 54, 7, 30, 74, 66, 52, 68, 56, 14, 55, 34.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

John Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware, Georgia and other Southern money bought and sold. Mail orders punctually attended to. Address No. 176 Greenwich st.

THE INDEPENDENT.
See THIS WEEK'S NUMBER for
A NEW "STAR PAPER"
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Entitled, "COUNTRY STILLNESS AND WOODCHUCKS."
A Poem, "IN REMEMBRANCE OF JOSEPH STURGE"
BY
JOHN G. WHITTIER.
"THE METHOD AND VARIETY OF SPIRITUAL JOY."
BY
THE REV. DR. GEO. B. CHEEVER.
Published THIS MORNING at
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
AND NOW SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

WING'S CRACKERS ARE DISTINGUISHED FROM ALL OTHERS
By the sweet taste of the wheat, which they retain to a remarkable degree, and especially by their kind action upon the stomach. They are digested with the greatest ease by the infant or the aged as well as delicate persons generally.
No other production from wheat has ever been discovered which has proved so
VALUABLE AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD,
and many realize the most important benefits from their daily use, in maintaining a healthy tone of the system. ALL CLASSES MAY USE THEM TO ADVANTAGE regularly on the family table, and as economically, in proportion to the nourishment they contain, as they can bread. Thus each will find a part of the most pleasant meals they have ever eaten made up from these truly healthful and delightful Crackers.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
No. 31—END OF VOLUME II.
NOW READY.
Price, 10 Cents.
CONTENTS:
Melodies from the new Comic Opera "LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL," ... Meyerbeer.
For Happy Moments, Ballad ... W. V. Wallace.
The Boatman's Return, a River Song ... N. J. Sporle.
Two French Country Dances ... Charles D'Albert.
For sale at every news dépôt and bookstore. Office No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort st.

WEAK, NERVOUS, DYSPEPTIC PEOPLE
TRY FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE OR BRANDY.
This pure juice of the grape, beautifully medicated, of delicious taste, yet remedially active, is conscientiously recommended as a tonic for
THE DEBILITATED SICKLY INVALID.
For Diarrhœa, pains in the bowels, Summer complaints, &c. Quart bottles $1. At RUSHTON'S, Nos 417 and 863 Broadway, and druggists generally. Dépôt No. 6 Varick st.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all diseases incident to the process of Teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar st.

TURKISH LATAKIA TOBACCO,
FOR
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
Manufactured expressly for the London Clubs—a superior article for smoking. A fresh importation just received and FOR SALE TO THE TRADE,
By TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

OLD
CONTINENTAL WHISKY
FOR SALE
BY
CAMPBELL & SEAMAN
N 64 4th-av.

CHURCH'S NIAGARA HAS NEVER BEFORE (except on one day) been seen BY DAYLIGHT. GIGNOUX'S NIAGARA has *never before* been exhibited in any way. THE FORMER has never appeared so well, and THE LATTER is receiving encomiums from every visitor. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

BEST FRENCH YOKE
SHIRTS
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS, OR $1 50 EACH.
READY-MADE, ALL SIZES IN CUSTOM STYLE OR TO ORDER.
MADE OF BEST YOKE MILLS MUSLIN, AND FINE LINEN.
AND WARRANTED AS GOOD A SHIRT AS SOLD IN RETAIL STORES AT $2 50 EACH.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, $3 EACH.
Best Three-Ply Linen Collars, $1 75 per dozen.
Patent Enameled Collar, $2 per 100.
English Silk Neck Ties, New Styles, 50c. to 75c. each.
WHOLESALE DEALERS SUPPLIED.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good Shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen of $18 fine Shirts:

50 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 3[illegible]
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 [illegible]
Total	$18 00

WARD, FROM LONDON,
No. 387 Broadway, up stairs,
Between White and Walker sts.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT OF THE WAR
ON THE AUSTRIAN CURRENCY.
Owing to the war at present raging gold is now worth
43 PER CENT. PREMIUM
IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.
This is equivalent to a reduction of
43 PER CENT. ON THE PRICE OF HUNGARIAN WINES.
We are thereby enabled to give our pure and excellent Claret and Hocks from $2 75 per dozen upwards.
These wines are equal to French Claret, usually sold at $5. FREUND & GROSSINGER,
No. 179 Water-st.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.
This composition consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with the beautiful and imperishable mineral, Mica. It is elastic and flexible, and practically imperishable, and is the best, cheapest and most ornamental roofing in use.
LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED, AND WARRANTED WATER TIGHT.
Specimens and the best of references can be seen at our office. JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
General Office No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN.—This is now admitted by the medical profession as a fundamental principle of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skillful compounders of Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which operate to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effects of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver, and the kidneys, are prompt and decisive. The patient who is wise enough to quit drugging and try the Bitters soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. Let all from whose cheek the bloom has departed give Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S Celebrated Bitters a trial.
Sold by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. Principal Dépôt, Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row, New-York.

DR. J. BOVEE DOD'S OFFICE HOURS FOR Consultation are from 12 to 6 P. M., at No. 649 Broadway.
Where his
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,
for Incipient Consumption and other diseases, are for sale by CHAS. WIDDIFIELD.
Price, $1 50 for a quart bottle.

THE SUMMER SEASON IS UPON US, bringing with it the usual train of enjoyments and calamities. While we are enabled to participate in its many pleasures, we are sadly reminded that the same sun which carries with it such blessing is disastrous to thousands of our race. The tiny children, which are the light of numerous households, suffer untold agonies from the "Summer Complaint," while persons of mature years are afflicted with diseases of the digestive organs. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will prevent much of the sickness caused by the season, and restore the tone of the system when relaxed. This world-renowned stomachic has received the cordial approval of the medical fraternity, who are unanimous in recommending it to public attention; the best evidence of merit is the fact that many counterfeits have been perpetrated upon this preparation in the West and South, where it has been longest known. The genuine article will accomplish all that is claimed for it, and will need but a trial from the afflicted to satisfy the most skeptical of its virtues. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters sold by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Visitors to the watering places can obtain them at all the hotels, where they are kept on sale expressly for the use of the guests.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS
CAN BE PURCHASED AT THE FOLLOWING
WHOLESALE HOUSES:

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WARD & LEWIS	No. 10 Old Slip.
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THOMAS & FULLER	No. 209 Fulton st.
HALL, RUCKLE & CO.	No. 218 Greenwich st.
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H. H. HAYDOCK	No. 39 Greenwich st.
JAS. F. TRIPPE	No. 75 Warren-st.
W. THAYER	No. 219 Pearl-st.
E. NOTT	No. 20 Fulton-st.
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DELLUC & CO.	No. 635 Broadway.
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HEGEMAN & CO.	No. 511 Broadway.
JOHN MEAKIM	No. 679 Broadway.
L. GRAUMANN	No. 698 Broadway.
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D. McK. CORWIN	No. 841 Broadway.
THOMAS N. GREEN	No. 862 Broadway.
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T. CHAMBERS	No. 576 Hudson-st.
R. TAYLOR	No. 10 8th-av.
L. A. BOADLEY	No. 81 8th-av.
J. LANGSTAFF	No. 142 8th-av.
J. CONDIE	No. 166 8th-av.
F. H. LOSS	No. 220 8th-av.
W. SIMPSON	No. 273 8th-av.
ALFRED MASON	No. 263 8th-av.
J. PRIOR & SON	No. 301 8th-av.
—. CAMPBELL	Cor. 8th-av. & 28th-sts.
—. HUSTED	No. 421 8th-av.
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GALEN HUNTER	No. 104 6th-av.
WILLIAM H. GILES	No. 189 6th-av.
GEO. W. DE LA VERGNE	No. 130 6th-av.
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JAMES A. TILFORD	No. 10 4th-av.
GEO. W. DE LA VERGNE	Corner 14th-st. and 4th-av.
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HOWELL & CO.	No. 693 Broadway.
P. L. TADMAN & CO.	No. 31 Bleecker-st.
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CHADSEY & CO.	No. 313 Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM	No. 88 & 90 Cedar-st.
CLARK & BROWN'S	Maiden-lane.
JOHN H. SNYDER	No. 407 Grand-st.
P. L. TADMAN & CO.	No. 256 4th-av.
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GEO. E. CLOSS	No. 106 Fulton-st.
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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS sold by druggists throughout the world.
Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!!!!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!!
ECONOMY!!! DISPATCH!!!
"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
As accidents will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing furniture, toys, crockery, &c.,
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking-point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.
This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
Price, 25 cents.
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 30 Platt-st., New-York.
Address H. C. SPALDING,
Box No. 3,600 New-York.
Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight and twelve dozen, a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.
A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers and Fancy Stores.
Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their Fall list. It will stand any climate.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & I. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 227 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 732 Houston st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co. Brooklyn; P. Sellew, Jersey City; U. S. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, General Agents.
And all Druggists.

HOT! HOTTER!! HOTTEST!!!—"The dog star rages." The sun pours a flood of burning rays. Music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip to purchase ice pitchers of LUCIUS HART.

TO TRAVELERS.—UP-TOWN TICKET OFFICE for the sale of tickets to all towns of the Northwest, West and Southwest, open day and evening. Metropolitan Hotel. A. F. LELAND, Agent.

WHISKERS, LUXURIANT MUSTACHES produced in six weeks by my Onguent, which for seven years has never failed to give entire satisfaction to all who have used it. Price $1; sent by mail, post free, to any address. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.—FOR Pumping Water at gentlemen's country-seats, and all other places—may be had at the Agency No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hudson-st.

HEALTH OF CHILDREN.
DIARRHŒA,
CHOLERA INFANTUM,
DYSENTERY,
MARASMUS.

The warm season of every year is marked by a fearful mortality of children. As high as a third or fourth part of the entire mortality in large cities is made up at such season from children under five years of age, and from what are usually termed Summer complaints. Quite a large proportion of victims are from the poorer classes, when impoverished nourishment, exposure, bad food, and poor ventilation all play their part in producing sickness and death; but still quite a proportion, also, are from among those of our population who cannot be chargeable with a want of care for the comfort and welfare of their children, and where the nourishment, air and general hygiene is according to the most approved formula.

During the hot season the excessive action of the skin relieving the heat of the system by perspiration, and the reciprocal action of the mucous membrane of the intestinal tract, render the bowels extremely irritable and liable to take on an excessive action in the form of diarrhœa from the slightest irritation. Hence a checked perspiration, being over-heated in the sun, and suddenly cooled, the use of stale or unripe vegetables or fruit, or the use of any quantity, however small, of stale fruit or bad food, is likely to result in a diarrhœa soon running into a Cholera Infantum or dysentery, and either carrying off the patient or resulting in hopeless marasmus or wasting.

The treatment of such cases has usually much to do with the fatality of the disease. In most instances, to check the discharge is the first idea of the parent, and some cordial, anodyne, or other mixture containing opium is given, the effect of which is for a time to retain the discharges, but without in the least correcting the condition upon which the disease depends. After a few hours, the effect of the anodyne passes off, and the discharges are again established, with far greater virulence than before, until, in a little time, the system is exhausted from such pernicious treatment, and the case runs into Cholera Infantum, with vomiting, great prostration and death, or becomes a case of almost hopeless marasmus and wasting. All this is irrational and wrong. There is a more acceptable way, by which such cases can be cured, mildly, promptly and permanently.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DIARRHŒA PILLS Are the true Specific for such cases, and they may be cured at once by regulating the diet, and giving the simple sugar pill every few hours, according to the directions. These medicines act by restoring the functions of the skin, and correcting the tone of the bowels, so that in a little time the discharges become natural, the strength is restored, and the child again recovers its accustomed color and flesh. Hundreds of cases of Diarrhœa, of Dysentery, and of Cholera Infantum, have been successfully treated every season by these Specific Homœopathic Medicines, nor can an instance be found in which they have failed to have a good effect. If generally employed, it is safe to say that hundreds of children would be annually saved. The remedies for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera and Cholera Infantum are only a part of that system of popular medication introduced by Professor Humphreys, and which is destined to produce such lasting benefits upon the general health.

CASES AND CURES.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—A child had suffered some four weeks from loose bowels, together with general feebleness and emaciation. One of the first homœopathic physicians in the City had given it several prescriptions to no effect. A box of DIARRHŒA PILLS, one pill four times per day, perfectly restored the child in three days.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—A child of eighteen months was teething, which was accompanied with loose bowels, pale, sickly face, emaciation, wrinkles in the neck, sunken expression of the face, crying, petulant, and fretful mood. It had become quite weak and prostrated, and was considered in a dangerous condition. A DIARRHŒA PILL, given three times per day, and one of the BABY'S PILLS, for its restlessness at night, entirely cured it in two weeks, so that it regained its wonted humor, appetite, playfulness, and strength.

DIARRHŒA AND CHOLERA INFANTUM.—A child two years old came up from New-York, where it had been suffering all Summer with diarrhœa and frequent vomiting. It was quite emaciated, pale, ashy countenance, stools several times per day, thin, loose, and very offensive, and frequent vomiting. Cordials and old-school drugs had only partially checked, not cured or controlled, the disease. A DIARRHŒA PILL three times per day entirely cured it in less than a week.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—A child eighteen months old, was taken suddenly at night with vomiting, which was repeated two or three times, from which the contents of the stomach, then thin, yellowish, offensive fluid, was discharged. Some fever came on, attended with frequent painful, watery, diarrhœic stools, presenting a well-marked picture of Cholera Infantum. The DIARRHŒA PILLS were administered in the morning, one pill every three hours. The vomiting was promptly relieved, the diarrhœa checked in the course of the day, and by the following day the child was dismissed cured, with the exception of the remaining weakness and emaciation.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—A little girl, two and a half years old, was taken suddenly, without any assignable cause, with vomiting, frequent watery discharges from the bowels, and high fever. Such a range of symptoms occurring in warm weather were truly alarming. The mother, without great loss of time, commenced giving the *Diarrhœa Pills*, one every hour, at first, and then dissolving a *Fever Pill* in water, gave a spoonful of the solution between the pills. After a few hours the fever abated, then, also, the vomiting, and by the second day the child was entirely convalescent.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—A child 18 months old, getting its eye and stomach teeth, was troubled for several weeks with looseness of the bowels, the stools being, quite frequent, six or eight times per day, of watery, green or yellowish substance, sometimes frothy and attended with pain and manifest falling off in flesh and strength. She got Ars. Ipec. and Rheum from a Homœopathic physician, with but transient effect. The Diarrhœa Pills however cured her permanently in three or four days.

DIARRHŒA.—A gentleman aged 30 had diarrhœa, several loose stools daily for a week. Four Diarrhœa Pills cured him perfectly, in the course of a day.

DIARRHŒA.—A boy aged 7 had whooping cough, attended with frequent loose diarrhœic stools, for several days. Three Diarrhœa Pills, in the course of the day, entirely cured the diarrhœa.

DIARRHŒA WITH PROLAPSUS RECTI.—A physician sends us the following case: A child aged 3 years, in my neighborhood, suffered for several weeks with a Diarrhœa, or Summer Complaint, passing every day several loose, greenish, slimy or mucous stools, attended with considerable pain, and at every stool a falling of the bowels. This state of things had continued some weeks, notwithstanding the use of all the best medicines known in our (old-school) practice. On the advice of a friend who had seen the effects of your remedies the mother procured a box of your *Diarrhœa Pills*, and I commenced giving the child. At my next visit the child was better, and, continuing their use, the child was speedily, and entirely restored, having only used the *Diarrhœa Pills*.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No. 1. *Fever Pills*—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation of all kinds.
No. 2. *Worm Pills*—For Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic, and Wetting the Bed.
No. 3. *Baby's Pills*—For Colic, Crying, Teething and Wakefulness, and Nervousness of Adults.
No. 4. *Diarrhœa Pills*—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint.
No. 5. *Dysentery Pills*—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery or Bloody Flux.
No. 6. *Cholera Pills*—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7. *Cough Pills*—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and Sore Throat.
No. 8. *Tooth-ache Pills*—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache and Neuralgia.
No. 9. *Head-ache Pills*—For Head-ache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10. *Dyspepsia Pills*—For Weak and Deranged Stomachs, Constipation and Liver Complaint.
No. 11. *For Female Irregularities*—Scanty, Painful or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12. *Female Pills*—For Leucorrhœa, Profuse Menses and Bearing Down.
No. 13. *Croup Pills*—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14. *Salt Rheum Pills*—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15. *Rheumatic Pills*—For Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, old mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids, Failing, Weak or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping-Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

PRICES.

Full set, 20 large vials in Morocco Case and Book	$5 00
Full set, 20 large vials in Plain Case and Book	4 00
Case of 15 numbered boxes and Book	2 00
Case of any 6 numbered boxes and Book	1 00
Single numbered boxes, with directions	[illegible]
Single lettered boxes, with directions	[illegible]
Large plantation, or physician's case, 1 and 2 oz. vials	[illegible]

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.
Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
And by dealers.

The Philadelphia Sunday Troubles.

DECISION AGAINST THE ARRESTED CAR-DRIVER—HE REFUSES TO GIVE BAIL AND IS COMMITTED TO JAIL.

The Philadelphia papers report the progress of the war against the City Railroad Companies. The car-driver, arrested on Sunday, was committed to prison on Tuesday, 19th, to answer for a breach of the peace, having refused to give bail, under advice of counsel. The *Press* gives the decision of the committing magistrate, as follows:

"Quite a crowd of people interested in the Sunday car question, assembled at the office of Alderman Hutchinson, yesterday morning, to hear his decision in the case of Wm. R. Jeannelle, who was arrested on the charge of driving a car on the Green and Coates street line, on Sunday last. The Company was represented by David Webster and Lewis Hiser, Esqs. The prosecution was not represented.

At 11 o'clock the Alderman gave in his decision as follows:

"The simple question which I am called upon to decide in the present case is, whether there is sufficient evidence to bind the defendant over for a breach of the peace, and in doing this I shall consider it in the same manner as any other case brought before me as committing magistrate, and of course, hearing but one side of the question.

Complaint had been made to the Mayor by certain parties, that the running of the cars of the Green and Coates streets Railway Company, on Sunday, 11th inst., had disturbed their religious exercises. In consequence of which, the Mayor had requested the Company not to run their cars on Sunday, as he considered it, under the circumstances, a breach of the peace. The Mayor accordingly gave orders to the police to stop any cars from running on this road on Sunday last. How far the Mayor was right or wrong in this matter it is not my business to inquire. The cars started on Sunday at about 1 o'clock P. M., and when at Twenty-second and Coates streets, were stopped by the police, and a driver was arrested, and I was sent for to take bail, which was entered by Mr. Parsons, for a hearing on Monday morning at 11 o'clock. No hearing was had or asked for on Sunday. Monday, July 18, 11 A. M., parties having appeared, and the witnesses being examined who made the arrest, upon their evidence, *I consider it my duty to hold the defendant* (the driver) in the sum of $300, *to answer the charge of a breach of the peace.* With the abstract question I have nothing to do. My course on the question is induced by a desire that the matter may be speedily brought before a higher tribunal, and the whole matter adjusted in such a manner as may be consistent with the rights of all parties and according to the law of the land, as expounded by our superior courts."

The conductor was not arrested on Sunday, although some of the witnesses examined on Monday, were under the impression that such was the case.

By the advice of counsel, *the defendant declined entering bail, and he was accordingly committed to the charge of the officers, who conveyed him to jail.* This much talked-of question will probably be decided in a short time, as it will be carried to the Supreme Court, a petition having been filed to that effect yesterday."

The churches are uniting in opposition to Sunday travel. On Monday evening, in pursuance of a notice publicly given from the pulpits on Sunday, a large number of the ministers, elders, and members of the eight United Presbyterian churches of the city assembled in the Rev. Dr. Dale's church, Race-street, for the purpose of taking action. A committee, appointed for the purpose, reported a series of strong resolutions, prefaced by the following preamble:

"Your Committee view with great alarm the recent outrage upon the sanctity of God's holy day, by the running of passenger cars through the streets of our city, thereby publicly setting at defiance the laws of God and the Commonwealth. Your Committee cannot but regard the present aspect of the times as calling upon all God's people for deep humiliation and more earnest fervent prayer, that the evils which threaten our city may be averted, and that we may yet be permitted to enjoy that great bulwark of our civil and religious liberty, the quiet sanctity of the Christian Sabbath."

The two concluding resolutions adopted by this meeting read as follows:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, on our own part, and will use our influence accordingly in our respective spheres not to patronize on week days such cars as are employed in the desecration of the Sabbath, where other modes of public conveyance can be obtained.

Resolved, That we regard the traveling in such cars on the Lord's day as a violation of the law of God, and that we solemnly warn our people against it.

We find the following paragraphs in the Germantown *Telegraph:*

"When the two cars of the Green and Coates streets Railway Company, drove out of their depot at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon, filled with quiet, well-dressed citizens, and the first was arrested, for a *breach of the peace,* by Sergeant Ozz, the Chief of Police, Mr. Ruggles *rode up in a carriage,* and ordered the arrest of the driver of the second car that was approaching."

"The Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, it is stated, denounced the running of the passenger cars on Sunday, very bitterly, in his sermon on the 10th inst., and when the service was ended *he stepped into a handsome carriage in waiting for him at the church door and was driven home.*"

The Texas Indians.—The Belton (Texas) *Independent* says that forty Rangers, under command of Capt. Brown, left that place on the 1st inst. for the Reserve. These Rangers go in accordance with the agreement between the State Commissioners and the frontiersmen, to patrol the lines of the Reserve and see that no Indians leave it until their final removal. The *Independent* adds: "Major Van Dorn has not been at the Reserve, but sent two companies of infantry down to assist in its defence. Those have gone back, and Capt. Plummer, with one company, only remains."

The Guano Islands in the Pacific.—In an opinion of the Attorney-General on the case of Johnson's Islands, in the Pacific, claimed by the Pacific Guano Company, he affirms:

1. That the case presented is one that admits the exercise of the discretionary power of the President conferred by the act of Congress of Aug. 18, 1856; and,

2. That the Pacific Guano Company is the proper party to give the bond required by that act.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman a situation in the country to do the housework, washing and ironing, and cooking; can make butter, &c. Was three years in her last place. Address, immediately, A. B. C., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 197 East 19th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. No objections to the country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and has a knowledge of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can come well recommended from her last situation; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, for this week, at No. 146 38th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; can sew on a machine; no objection to do chamberwork. Can be seen until suited at No. 111 West 31st st., between 6th and 7th avs. No objection to go to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of *desserts;* best of City reference given. Call at No. 319 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROFESSED COOK, A Protestant infants' nurse, a very experienced Protestant man-waiter and a few other carefully selected servants situations in gentlemen's families. Apply at T. BOOKHAM'S only office, No. 59 East 13th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as good plain cook; understands bread and pastry; will assist, if required, with the washing and ironing; would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family. Best references. Apply at No. 157 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, with 7 years' reference, a situation to do housework in a private family; is a girl of most unexceptional character and desires a good home, where she will not have to change. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up-stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as dressmaker; would be willing to go out by the day or week, or in any other capacity where she could make herself generally useful. Call on or address ANNE DALY, No. 15 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE AND well-recommended cook, a situation; understands all kinds of soups, meats, fish, game, &c.; is also a splendid baker; has no objections to any part of the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, sauces, jellies, &c.; is an excellent baker and has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook in a small private family, willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker. Good City reference. Apply at No. 232 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, PROTESTANT girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; country place preferred; best reference can be shown. Call at No. 407 Broadway, upstairs.

A NEAT HEALTHY MARRIED GIRL wants a situation as wet nurse; her child is ten days old; has a fine breast of milk; is neat in her habits, person, and appearance; can be highly recommended for general good conduct. Call at No. 159 Waverly-place.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 128 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of good, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO FIRST-CLASS [illegible] and several Protestant cooks; [illegible] understand their business thoroughly. Also, situations wanted for several experienced [illegible] All are well recommended. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, [illegible] between 8th and 9th ave. [illegible] English and German languages spoken.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference; call for two days at No. 219 West 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, situations on a farm; the man is a thoroughly practical farmer, understands his business well, and would be willing to make himself useful; the woman as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; are both persons of the most reliable and steady habits, and would value a good home more than high wages. Also, by an Englishman, a situation as gardener. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION AS groom and coachman, by a single man, a Protestant, who can produce satisfactory references as to his being a first-class groom and driver, willing to be useful in the house if required. Has no objection to the country. Of willing and obliging disposition. Would be useful to his employer. Any commands addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, will be attended to for 3 days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION (WHO is also an experienced farm and cattle raiser) by a man of long experience near this City. Those two branches are practiced by the advertiser. The very best of City references for many years. Address until employed; CHARLES, Box No. 196 *Times* Office, or at M. H. Long's, No. 475 Pearl-st., near corner of Chatham-st., all this week, where he can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock every day.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good vegetable gardener, and can do all kinds of farm work; will be found careful and anxious to give satisfaction, and make himself generally useful. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business; is a perfect City driver; has no objection to the country; can produce the best of references from his last employers. Address T. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE MAN WITH THE best of City reference, a situation; is a good, practical gardener and farmer; understands driving and the care of horses; is tidy and handy; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 376 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some light business, such as porter, or wrapper writer in a publication office; has good testimonials as regards capability. Address J. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY TWO GERMAN and two Irish farmers. They have been employed in Europe in the said branch, and are not afraid of work. Call at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs, at PRINGSTEIN'S office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a place in a hotel or dining saloon, as bread or pastry cook. Inquire at No. 336 Broome-st., in the liquor store, between Chrystie-st. and Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one of good experience, well understands his business in all its different branches. Address G. S., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED a situation in the above capacity, by an English Protestant man; has five years' reference from his last employer; understands both of the above branches thoroughly. Address J. C., No. 59 East 14th-st., three doors west of Broadway up stairs, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, to learn the business, a young man in the office, from 16 to 18 years of age, who resides with his parents, and who writes and figures well; salary from $100 to $150 the first year. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS COOK, in a private family residing in a healthy location, two hours ride from the City; she must be a good baker and understand making butter. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 110 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, to superintend household affairs; a plain sensible woman, who knows her place and duties; American preferred. Apply to Mr. BOOKHAM, No. 59 East 13th st., corner Broadway.

BOY WANTED—IN THE STAPLE DRY GOODS business. A bright, well-educated boy, about 16 years of age, may apply to CHURCHILL, JOHNSTON & CO., between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD BRICKLAYERS. Apply to WM. HAYES, at the Wheeler & Wilson Manufactory, Bridgeport, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE!!! FIRE!!! FIRE!!!

BARGAINS—GREAT BARGAINS.
GOODS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED
at the late fire, No. 457 Broadway,
will be sold for less than half price
for a few days
ONLY.
Very fine Black Hats, worth $4,
selling at $2 50
Choice imported Soft Hats worth $5, selling from $1 to $3.
Splendid assortment of Straw Hats
worth $1 to $3, selling from
38 cents to $1.
Caps only 50 cents.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR.
WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED.

The ice-box is made in a wedge form, of corrugated zinc, and it completely divides and forms two separate provision chambers. The ice is placed in the upper portion of this box upon a strong rack; immediately beneath the rack is a filter, through which the ice water strains as it melts, falling into the lower angle, where it is retained for its frigorific properties, or to have more water added and drawn off by a faucet, for drinking or culinary purposes; an overflow pipe is arranged so that the water cannot reach the ice.

It is self-ventilating—the air being taken first through the ice, and no one article of food can impart its flavor to another.

But its greatest feature is the manner and certainty by which the moisture is taken from it and around the provisions. This is done by leaving exposed to the provision chambers the cold corrugated sides of the ice and ice-water receptacle, whereon all moisture is condensed and quickly carried off by the waste-pipe.

PRICES—No. 1, $18; No. 2, $20; No. 3, $25; No. 4, $30; No. 5, $35; No. 6, $40.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers,
No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
As imported from England,
for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.

This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. THORLEY, depôt No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 62 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn; Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn. Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

AQUARIA! AQUARIA!
Just received, a fine lot of Gold Fish, and a variety of other kinds, for the Aquarium. Best found in the City Tanks, of all sizes and prices, at the Aquarium. Depôt No 53 Fulton-st. B. GREENWOOD.

PATENT MANGLES,
New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP,
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WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED,
In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Oils ever offered. *It is not explosive, it is* beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality, it will burn as long and as brilliantly *as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light.* It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BLACKING FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.—The Jenks Japan Blacking, for kid and morocco shoes, leaves a gloss without rubbing, makes them wear longer, and is not affected even if wet. It is very convenient to give a fine, jet gloss, to trunks, harness, iron articles, &c. Half-pint bottles, with sponge, 25 cents. For sale at the shoe stores and by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 536 Broadway.

A NEW COPYING MACHINE.—NO MORE hand-copying; will copy at the rate of 300 pages an hour, old or new writing; produces fac similes, obviating comparison or alterations. Can be seen in daily operation at No. 79 Cedar-st., head of second flight of stairs. Price only $20 and $25.

WIEGAND'S ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—Old shingle roofs repaired, tin and other roofing cemented, old tin roofs repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight. Roofs painted in the best manner. Manufactory No. 177 Prince st.

PATENT SUBMARINE ELECTRIC SAFETY FUSE TRAIN.—For military and civil purposes. It travels a mile in four seconds under water or ground, leaves no fire or smoke behind. For sale at No. 165 Broadway. Inquire of E. GOMEZ.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

A HINT—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE to buy all kinds of Groceries and Provision, at wholesale or retail, is at THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 39 Murray-st.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable for pic-nic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.
WM. R. MURRAY, No. 23 John-st.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO FURNISHED rooms on second floor, "front preferred," with or without board, on Union-square or within one or two blocks. Address B. C., Union-square Post-office.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON THE HOLY LAND AND Egypt, by the Rev. W. A. Barnes, illustrated with panoramic views, for the benefit of the Kincaid Mission-ary Union, on THURSDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the McDougal-st. Church, opposite Vandam-st. Tickets 25 cents; children half price.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 12th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 16 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x75.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 30th and 37th sts., 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FOUR building lots each 25 feet front and rear, and 96 feet deep, on the corner of Lombardy and Front sts., in the city of Newark, and within 3 minutes' walk of the depôt. Also, the house and lot No. 16 Lombardy-st. House 18 feet front by 36 feet deep, and the lot 21¼ feet front by about 140 deep. Terms very accommodating. Apply to JOSEPH B. JACKSON, Executor, No. 181 Broad st., or to E. N. Miller, at the Court House, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front houses, with all the modern improvements; basement and three stories high, with an average of four feet between ceiling and roof of third story. This is a class of house long needed, being full front, well located and first-class, on Lexington-av., between 38th and 39th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN—Within 10 minutes' walk of a ferry, a neat three-story and basement brick house, brown stone trimmings and sub cellar. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage—the balance will be taken in marketable merchandise. For particulars, apply to Mr. DOUGHTY, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE block situated between 10th and 11th avs. and 52d and 53th sts. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

$3,000.—FOR SALE—CLOSTER DOCK property, (opposite Yonkers,) with store, dwelling, stables, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of Mr. BATES, at Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 8th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 170 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDSON River called "Glen Point," between West Point and Newburgh, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and the river. It adjoins the "Idlewild Glen" on the one side, and there is a deep ravine with wooded banks on the other side. The grounds are well adapted for elegant improvements. There is also a peach orchard in bearing, &c. The entrance is shaded and romantic—contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing to fit up a country residence in a healthful and growing neighborhood a rare opportunity is offered. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell,* and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall Orange Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNTRY seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, at Carthage landing, Fishkill township, 63 miles from New-York; steamboat and Railroad daily; perfectly healthy location; bathing at the door; pure well of water; about 100 young and thrifty fruit trees; various kinds of berries, grape vines, etc. Price $1,200. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of C. PARSONS, No. 59 Beekman-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—About 17 acres of romantically beautiful land at Nyack; the views are unsurpassed for beauty and variety; very easy of access by railroad and steamboat; will be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for City property. Apply at the drug store, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE IN THE UPPER part of the City, one of the finest-built houses, with about an acre of ground, in a handsome town within an hour of New York. A most splendid view of the Hudson River from the house. For particulars apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property; in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st.; lot 36x115 house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, Westchester County, two desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each. Also, a valuable piece of property in West 22d-st. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 192 West 22d-st.

A VERY FINE PROPERTY AT YONKERS to exchange for good property in this City; either dwelling or store property, or such as will be required for stores. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FARMS.

WASHINGTON, N. Y.—A VALUABLE FARM or country seat for sale, situated in Washington, Dutchess County. The house is thoroughly built and spacious, being 56 feet long by 35 wide, containing 13 rooms. The out-buildings are large and commodious and in good repair; a never failing spring of pure water is introduced into the house by lead pipes. The dwelling is surrounded by an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, small fruit, &c.; the place contains about 137 acres of the most choice land in Dutchess County; there is a large apple orchard and a choice pear orchard, for the most part Bartletts. This is one of the most charming spots in America, being extremely healthy and possessed in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions. For further particulars, address OGDEN SEELYE, Washington, Dutchess County, or W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., New York, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited; fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIDENCES, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to
SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

A GOOD FARM, OR HOUSE AND LOT, in a good neighborhood, wanted in exchange for 4,000 acres of first class, well selected farming lands in the State of Wisconsin. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office, for one week.

FARM FOR SALE—OF FORTY ACRES, FINELY fruited, wooded and shaded, commanding a splendid view of the Sound, in Westchester County. For information, terms, &c., call on the owner, No. 121 Sullivan-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, *fronting the Park, in the Times Building.* Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich st., entrance in Warren st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 28d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 79 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 733 EIGHTH-AVENUE, A suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton water. Rent $175 per year. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th st., west of 8th-av.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, ENGLISH BASEMENT, brown stone house, first-class, first class location, and in perfect order; within four minutes' from ferries and city cars. Apply on the premises, No. 119 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water; two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

NOTICE.—A LARGE ROOM TO LET AT CHEAP rent, suitable for any mechanical purpose, as there is abundant light to it. The room is 25 feet long by 15 feet wide, in the rear of No. 25 Greenwich st. Apply for rent, &c., on the premises. ROBERT WALKER.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 163 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 204 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall st.

160 shares Tradesmen's Bank	$40 each
20 shares East River Bank	$25 each
18 shares Bank of New-York	$100 each
6 shares Bank of Sing Sing	— each
100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank	$15 each
10 shares North Western Fire Insurance Co. of Oswego	$50 each
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
20 shares Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	$50 each
26 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
28 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
20 shares American Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
30 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
25 shares National Fire Insurance Co.	$37 50 each
10 shares Jersey City Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
6 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
50 shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
10 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
20 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.	$100 each
5 shares American Express Co.	$100 each
2 shares Academy of Music, (Reserved seats,)	$1,000 each
10 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad	$100 each
100 shares United States Steam Sugar Refining Company	$100 each

Pew No. 103 in Church of the Messiah.
$8,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
$6,000 Second av. Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
$8,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds
$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds
$1,000 Henry County (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Town of Fort Madison (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Lackawanna and Bloomsburgh Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds
$3,000 Berlin City (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 25. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF STOCK, MATERIALS, TOOLS, &c., OF AN OLD-ESTABLISHED FOUNDRY.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP
Will sell, on MONDAY, July 25, 1859, at No. 389 South-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the stock, materials, tools, &c., as above, embracing in part one large double-headed screw cutting lathe, shears 30 feet, swings 68 and 44 inches; one do. 40 feet, 36 inch swing; also, one do. 23 feet, 30 inch swing; also, one bolt cutting machine, one planing do.; also, one 40-horse power locomotive boiler; also, one 12-horse steam engine; also, all the shafting and pullies, forges and bellows, anvils, cranes, platform and beam scales, rollers, feed pumps, drilling machines, taps and dies, boring machines, brass cocks, bar iron, spring steel, lifting screws, percussion guages, steam d..., steel drifts, angle plates; also, 50 dozen files, assorted, &c., &c., &c., together with a large and valuable lot of engine patterns; also, the office furniture, Herring's and Salamander iron safes, &c., &c. Catalogues ready three days previous. Terms made known at sale.

W. C. ALBURTIS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE—ON FRIDAY, JULY 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 41 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome sts., large sale at auction of Carton Pierre ornaments, mouldings and castings, in great variety; stucco work, statuary, decorations, and works of art, from the most celebrated artists; also, looking glass and picture frames; pedestals, vases, ladders, shelvings, tools, benches, &c. The auctioneer calls particular attention to ship and house builders, carvers, and the trade generally, as everything will positively be sold to the highest bidder. By order. THOMAS COFFEE, Receiver.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AND EXTRAORDINARY sale of about 400 lots, consisting of furniture, carpets, looking glasses, rosewood suites, piano forte, bedsteads, bureaus, crockery and glass-ware, paintings, curtains, window-shades, cutlery, &c., &c., contained in the four-story house No. 20 7th-st., near the Cooper Institute. Particular attention is called to this sale as everything is nearly new and in perfect order. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine, THIS DAY.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 9 Lispenard st., a handsome assortment of household furniture, parlor suite, lace curtains, pier glass, velvet carpets, chamber suites, beds, bedding, etagere, old oil-paintings, china, glass and silver ware.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 10½ o'clock at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman street, prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods. Also a large invoice of fine City made goods.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL, THIS DAY, July 21, at 10½ o'clock, a large invoice of gold hunting-watches, gold jewelry, chains, &c., &c., by catalogue, to the highest bidder. The goods must be sold, without reserve.

DRY GOODS.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
AT NOS. 108 AND 110 6TH AV.
Forty per cent. reduction in prices
On all SUMMER DRY GOODS,
Comprising in part
RICH SUMMER SILKS, BAREGES AND LUSTRES,
PRINTED LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
CHALLIES AND BAREGE DE LAINES,
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

Wool, linen and cotton goods for boys' Summer wear, parasols, hosiery, gloves, embroideries, &c., &c. Also, 100 pieces Canton matting.
CHARLES G. HOOK.
(Late W. S. Bond,)
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW SELLING THE CELEBRATED WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 springs, at $1 31; 14 springs $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring Skirts at $8 a dozen, 12-spring $11, and 14 spring $14. Old Skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson.

MISS F. A. SMITH, FORMERLY AT GENIN'S Bazaar, whose superior skill and ability in dressmaking has been so satisfactorily tested by thousands of City and country patrons, is to be found at her own establishment, No. 113 4th-av., two doors above 12th-st., where a perfect fit, moderate prices, and punctuality in execution always guaranteed.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS, *have rendered as popular in America as in Europe,* has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt:
$45, $60, $100, $155, $225, $200, $300, $320, $375, $450.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway,
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS,
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 29 Cortlandt-st.

A FAMILY ABOUT MOVING INTO THE country will dispose of their Piano-forte at a sacrifice for cash—a $400 instrument for nearly half its value—7-octave, rosewood carved case, round corners, best City manufacturers, full iron frame, beautifully ornamented. Call for four days at 47 8th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SELLING OFF.—PIANOS, MELODEONS, MUSIC stools, watches, chains, jewelry, segars, sofas, sewing machines, paintings, guns, revolvers, silks, &c. For sale cheap, to close the stock before the 1st of August, as the place will then be closed till the first Monday in September. J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

AN EXCELLENT NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, warranted, will be sold at an immense sacrifice and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Inquire at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA.
This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada, and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.
J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.
Toronto, June 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 25 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
New-York, July 16, 1859.
This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET, Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

DIVIDEND.
THE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand. HENRY WESTON,
Secretary.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.
St. Louis, July 2, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the stock full paid prior to the 1st of January last, and a pro rata dividend on the stock paid subsequent to said date, out of the net profits the past six months, (two per cent. of said profits having first been placed to the credit of the Contingent Fund.) Dividends payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce.
A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1859, No. 54 William-st., New-York, July 20, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST August next, on the Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 2, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board,
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due Nov. 1, 1858, on the first mortgage bonds will be paid on the first day of August next, at the office of the Receiver in Portsmouth, Ohio, with exchange and interest thereon up to that day, no interest to be allowed after that day. Holders will deposit their coupons with Mr. LANIER, the trustee, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., who will forward the same for collection.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
July 1, 1859.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
3d-av. cor. 9th-st., New York, July 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to Aug. 1. By order.
W. H. RISLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO.,
No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, July 13, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 4th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from July 28 till Aug. 4.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last three and six months at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of July.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1859.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of August next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 13, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 19 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 3 Wall-st. New-York, New-York, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The *Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh* regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., payable to the shareholders on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.
W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 48 Wall st. (Bank of New York Building,) New-York, July 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 11th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COLUMBIAN OIL COMPANY.—Office No. 30 South William-st., July 1, 1859.—The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. M. L. McDONOUGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, July 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. By order. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the office, No. 6 Wall-st.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The *American Gas-Light Journal,* representing 132 companies, and nearly $32,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 8th of July. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON STOCKS, BONDS, &C.; also advances on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., or buys the same for cash, at his private office, No. 170 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 28.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 66 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, JULY 19, 1859.—The subscribers to the increased capital of this Company will please surrender the receipts given for the amounts of their several subscriptions, in order that said receipts may be cancelled and certificates of stock may be issued in lieu thereof. By order. R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
New-York, July 12, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-STREET, JULY 13.—Under the provisions of the By-Laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an Interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the last six months, ending the 30th of June, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
JAMES D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

BILLS $1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, AT THE best market rates, by KIRTLAND & CO., 24 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1859	965,081 54
LIABILITIES	16,514 37

☞ The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS
upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies, entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 15th September, to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be payable upon outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.

New York, July 14, 1859.

This Company continues the business of Insurance on advantageous terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL............$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K H. WALCOTT,	JAS LOR GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
WARREN DELANO, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 29 WALL ST.
CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER
$300,000.
At an election held at this office on the 7th day of June the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

HENRY GRINNELL,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
CALEB BARSTOW,	SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
EDMUND PENFOLD,	JOSHUA L. POPE,
HANSON K. CORNING,	RUFUS K. GRAVES,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,	HENRY DAVIS,
THOMAS MONAHAN,	THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.,
ALBERT WARD,	ELISHA E. MORGAN,
CHARLES EASTON,	WILLIAM H. CARY,
LOUIS LOREY,	THOMAS S. NELSON,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,	HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS,
STEPHEN CAMBRELING,	WILLIAM E. SHEPARD,
THOMAS SCOTT,	LOTHROP L. STURGES,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	WILLIAM F. FOSDICK,
WM. A. SALE,	GEORGE F. THOMAE,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	EMERY THAYER,
DANIEL G. BACON,	ZALMON TAYLOR,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,	BENJ. F. WARDWELL,
LAWRENCE TURNURE.	

And at a meeting of the Board, held on the 13th of July inst., ALBERT WARD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
Insurances against Fire, Lake, Canal and River risks taken at lowest rates.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.
CASH CAPITAL............$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. E. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. B. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. VIZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$[illegible]
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.
BOARD OF REFERENCE IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.
MANAGER,
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 18 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 75 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

The Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INSTITUTION of the highest grade, designed to elevate the standard and cheapen the cost of female education. Students share in domestic labor one hour daily. Whole expense, $75 per half yearly session. Next session opens Sept. 1. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE supplies schools with competent teachers for any department; especial attention paid to orders for music teachers. References: Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculties of Amherst and Rutgers Colleges. Superior teachers of music and French wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 348 Broadway, New-York, and No. 609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN ENGAGED eight years as traveling tutor in several noblemen's families in Europe and one year as visiting teacher in New-York, wishes a resident tutorship, or a class of 8 or 10 in the country. In addition to the various branches of an English education, he teaches Latin, Greek, French and mathematics. Terms moderate. Address SIGMA, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUATION as teacher, either as principal, assistant, or private teacher; is a graduate of one of our best colleges; is fully competent for the position desired; can give the very best of testimonials. Address H. R., Box No. 809 New-York Post-office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A. P. A.—NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of New-York Lodge No. 3, A. P. A., are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, Convention Hall, No. 179 Wooster-st., THIS EVENING, Thursday, July 21, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of visiting the John Knox Lodge No. 36. By order of the Lodge.
RICHARD KNOWLES, W. M.
CHARLES JESSUP, Rec. Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over excess and indulgence, is, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." It treats on the diseases of [illegible] and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." [illegible] by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors [illegible] McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. [illegible] at APOTHECARIES' HALL, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY. [illegible] juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper [illegible], &c., for diarrhea, dyspepsia, pains in the [illegible]. WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES [illegible] by it. $1 a bottle. Depot No. 6 Var[illegible], No. 390 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and [illegible] Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., [illegible] of Ricord of Paris and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhea, &c. &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors [illegible] Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cutaneous affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultation in the principal languages.

$[illegible] REWARD. — JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE. [illegible] a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, [illegible] exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten [illegible] as it neither creates nausea nor offends the [illegible] and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet, or [illegible] to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy [illegible], the disease is thus removed as speedily as is [illegible] with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General [illegible], No. 173 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Boston; [illegible], Albany; Callender, Philadelphia. Also for sale [illegible], Ring's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have despaired of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION. Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison [illegible] the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book [illegible], that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and [illegible] the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system. [illegible] is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are [illegible] to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven [illegible] the system by quacks to break out again in the form of [illegible] and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and [illegible], night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain [illegible], in which he has treated a large number of [illegible] with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives [illegible] in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is [illegible] simultaneously in London and New-York. In the [illegible] which clearly explains the nature and mode of [illegible] of Private Diseases in all their different [illegible], and treats also in full of Spermatorrhea, the [illegible] of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every [illegible] of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S [illegible] has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal. Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold [illegible] by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the [illegible] organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; [illegible] Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their [illegible] and specifics; the author's unequalled Paris and [illegible] treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, [illegible] blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER[illegible] the only permanent and satisfactory cure of [illegible] disease. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that [illegible] himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of [illegible] intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations [illegible] attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c., offices corner of Houston and [illegible], (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, [illegible] excepted. The author's reputation in this [illegible] guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically [illegible] by means exclusively his own, the result of an [illegible] experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 36 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS [illegible] to be genuine must have my name as the [illegible] proprietor on each label, and my initials on the [illegible] of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. [illegible]-av., New-York; large bottles $1. Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. [illegible] years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been [illegible] by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—EPILEPSY, nervous headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, mental and physical debility, restlessness, and all nervous affections instantly relieved and permanently cured by WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE. If it ever fails we will refund the price. PYNE & CO., sole proprietors, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., and HAYES, Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF AN order of the Supreme Court, granted at a Special Term and Circuit of said Court, held at Martinsburgh, June [illegible], 1859, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and members of, and all others in any way interested in, the Utica Insurance Company or its assets, or any part thereof, that WILLIAM O. MERRILL, Esq., the Referee in [illegible] by said order appointed, will, at his office in Whitestown, Oneida County, and on the 30th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, proceed to the appointment of and appoint some fit and suitable person Receiver of the Utica Insurance Company. And will, at the same time and place, or at such other time and place to which said matter may be then and there adjourned, take and pass the accounts of GEORGE S. DANA, deceased, the late Receiver of said Company, and take such other proceedings as in and by said order directed.
Utica, July 15, 1859.
WILLIAM B. DANA, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 East Fiftieth street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June [illegible].
DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD BOGERT, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 363 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1859.
HENRY ROBINSON, MATTHEW DALY, } Ex'rs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. [illegible], late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 120 Roosevelt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 13, 1859.
JOHN H. MORRELL, WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1859.
MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administratrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KINGSBURY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH KINGSBURY is duly authorized to settle the outstanding business of the copartnership.
JOSEPH KINGSBURY. HENRY JONES, JR.
New-York, July 20, 1859.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent. will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
N. VAN SCHAICK, President.

SAFE WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Safe, about 3 feet high, and 2 or 3 feet wide, about 18 inches deep, (inside measure.) Address, stating maker, price, size, (inside and out,) &c., &c., JOHN E. HOWELL, [illegible], New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. STEAMERS SYLVAN GROVE and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. LOUNSBERRY, Capt. MOODY.

LEAVE

HARLEM		PECK SLIP	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE, and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wedn'day, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 11:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22, 12 M.	Friday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 23, 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wedn'ay, July 27, 5 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 4 A. M.
Thurs'ay, July 28, 2 P. M.	Thursday, July 28, 6 A. M.
Friday, July 29, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Mon'day, Aug. 1, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.
Wedn'ay, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.	Wedn'ay, Aug. 3, 6:30 A. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 11:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 22, 12 M.
Saturday, July 23, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 24, 6 A. M.	Sunday, July 24, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 25, (in connection with the Lewis) 6:30 A. M.	Monday, July 25, (in connection with the Lewis) 6:30 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 5 P. M.
Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 28, 2 P. M.
Friday, July 29, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 29, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 30, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 31, 6 A. M.	Sunday, July 31, 4 P. M.
Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 1, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 2, 10:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 7 A. M.	Wednes'y, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.

NOTICE—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6¾; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings 7.35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $6; Sing Sing, $8.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New-York. WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $6 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR LONG BRANCH & SHREWSBURY. The Steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray street, fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Thursday, July 21, 10 A. M.	Friday, July 22, 10 A. M.
Saturday, July 23, 12 M.	Saturday, July 23, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 24, 8:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 24, 1:30 P. M.
Monday, July 25, 10 A. M.	Monday, July 25, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 3 P. M.

Kerr's Express by this boat.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands' Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND STRATTONPORT.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (except Sunday,) Flushing, at 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.; New-York, from Fulton Market Wharf, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., touching at College Point and Strattonport each way. Fare 15 cents.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON. The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Ames-st., at 9¼ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M. 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:45 o'clock.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 12 cents. Steamer TAMINEND, leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

STEAMER IOLAS FOR THE FISHING BANKS—THURSDAY, 21st, FRIDAY, 22d, and SATURDAY, 23d, leaves foot of Gouverneur st. at 7 o'clock, Peck-slip at 7¼, foot of Spring-st., North River, at 8, and Pier No. 4 at 8½ A. M. Bait and lines on board. Fare 25 cents each way.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters, interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron doors and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; Seventh-av. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of Daily Times Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 480 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—Daily Times vault, Express vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

RAILROAD IRON.—2,000 TONS ERIE PATtern, 56 to 58 pounds per lineal yard "Crawshay's" make. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 19 Wall-st., near Broadway.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 61 and 63 Ann-st., to
NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
between Broome and Spring sts.

WHAT CHEER YEAST-CAKES—NOW established in every family where good bread is esteemed. Can be had at all the principal grocers, and at wholesale of S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:00 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M., Williams' Bridge
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
6:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.30 P. M.; returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.55, 10 A. M. and 1, 3.30, 4.45, and 6.40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.30 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers st at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic River Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS JOBBING house, composed of only two partners, both young men, active in the business, in one of the best locations in New-York, and now doing a successful business, are wishing to make an arrangement with two young men as salesmen, with a view to an interest, on Jan. 1, 1860, who have a near by, and short time and State trade, which they can influence. None need reply who have not the full confidence of their present employers. Address Box No. 143 Times Office, stating their present place, and how long in the situation, which will be strictly confidential.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BOOKBINDER.—A bookbindery for sale in a neighboring City; the tools, machinery, presses, &c., are in a good condition; some of them new; the location is good, and the bindery nicely filled up; to a young man that is acquainted with the business it is a good opening, as it can be got low. For particulars and price apply at No. 136 William-st., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.
ASA L. SHIPMAN.

A PROFITABLE DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—Within an hour's ride of New-York, been 17 years established by the present owner, who having lost his wife, desires to return to England his native home. Also, a desirable house and lot for sale. Apply to SAML. INGERSOLL, No. 34, or HENRY R. HAYDOCK, No. 59 Beekman-st., New-York.

A MANUFACTURER OF STAPLE ARTICLES which sell readily for cash, will take a partner with a few thousand dollars, or he will dispose of his business which is well established, with numerous customers. One or two gentlemen with $6 000 to $8,000 can double the capital the first year. Direct, Box No. 3,751 Post-office, New-York. No agent need apply.

$3,000.—A PARTY HAVING THIS AMOUNT would be willing to invest the same and devote his whole time and services to the interest of the concern in some safe and established business in this City. Answers stating nature of the business, &c., with real name, addressed to Box No. 956 Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

$5,000.—A BUSINESS MAN WITH THIS amount wishes to engage in some profitable business already established. Address, with particulars, real name, and nature of business, Box No. 134 Times Office. References exchanged. Agents and patentees need not answer.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C. E., the Patentee, at his rooms, Astor House, New-York. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 8 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SPLENDID CHANCE is now open for a young or middle aged man, with from $600 to $1,000 cash, in a genteel, money-making business now paying large profits and well established in a first-rate location. Address ENERGY, Box No. 150 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FLOURISHING SCHOOL, HALF an hour's distance from New-York, on account of the ill health of the Principal. A competent party, with $200 to $300, can here find a fair start in life at once. For particulars inquire at Raynor's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A PARTNER IN the Coal trade, with a cash capital of $5,000. Location on a thoroughfare. Considered one of the best in the City. Sales mostly for cash. Satisfactory details on interview. Address real name, COAL, Brooklyn Post-office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—NEAR EIGHTH-AV.—Well fenced, planked floor and shedded; brick office and stables; everything complete; capable of doing a business of 4,000 to 5,000 tons; terms moderate. For an interview address COAL YARD, Box 160 Times Office.

A MANUFACTORY, NOW DOING A LARGE business, will be exchanged, together with the real estate, for City or country property. Apply to FRED & COLE, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL on Broadway. For particulars, inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.
YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—TO COAL DEALERS.—Proposals will be received for supplying three hundred tons of coal, more or less, for one year from Nov. 1, 1859. For information apply to the undersigned, from 11th to 28th July.
SAMUEL B. THOMSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, No. 116 West 19th-st.
ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.
Committee on Fuel and Board of Trustees of New-York Fire Department.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.
Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in Dublin by Messrs. E. & J. Burke, always on hand and for sale by D. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.
The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.
Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:
"LIVERPOOL, June 22, 1859.
The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.
Signed,
RATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, GROSS & CO.,
JONES, PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
C. F. BIND,
FELL, TRUEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."
Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO.
D. LINES, Commander.
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of Passage in second-cabin $65 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 27.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAETJEN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
To sail every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.
This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
No freight received on day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul Agent in Havana, Y. M. Zangronis.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$130
Second Cabin Passage.......75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$110
Second Cabin Passage.......60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia.......$2 0
Cabin to Cape May.......2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia.......1 50
No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cone, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ⅛ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage.......$15 | Deck.......$6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbus, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Flo.	24 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION succeeds Wednesday, July 27.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 23, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage state-room included, to Norfolk reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which leaves Liverpool 9th July, (about the 21st July.)
Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.......15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE FOLLOWING WERE mailed at Houston, Texas, 29th June last, directed to the undersigned, and have not been received:
Four United States Bonds, (Texian Indemnity,) Nos. 2,905, 2,906, 2,907, 2,908, each for $1,000, with coupons attached, including the coupon due 1st July inst. Check No. 717, Robert S. Neighbours, United States Special Indian Agent, Brazos Agency, dated June 2, 1859, on Assistant-Treasurer, New York, favor Charles E. Barnard, and by him indorsed to A. Van Alstyne, and by B. A. Shepherd to the undersigned, for $1,200.
Draft A. Groesbeck, dated June 30, on David H. Paige, at sight, favor B. A. Shepherd, and by him indorsed to the undersigned, $670. Original Check No. 782 Bank of Bamburgh, South Carolina, dated April 26, 1859, on Bank of the Republic, favor R. Ward, by him indorsed to F. W. Saller, E. M. Daggett, Barnes & Turner, and by B. A. Shepherd to the undersigned, for $200. Check No 564 Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri, Chillicothe, Mo., Feb 7, 1859, on Bank of Commerce, New-York, favor Richard Holdsworth, and by him indorsed to D. T. Chamberlin, S. Rutber, Vincent & Owens, and by B. A. Shepherd to the undersigned, $250.
All persons are cautioned against circulating or negotiating the said Bonds, Coupons and Drafts under penalty of the law.
A liberal reward will be paid for their delivery to
J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER, AT LOW RATES, FOR EXCURSIONS—The splendid new low pressure steamboat ERIE, of 614 tons burden, with or without the first-rate double deck barges; and the beautiful Biddle's Grove, can be called the Garden of America; is elegantly fitted with seups, and a spacious tent, covered with canvas; convenient for Sunday Schools or any other parties. Also, fine fishing, bathing and ball playing ground. The undersigned has got the full control of boat and Grove. Apply to JAMES RICH, No. 208 West-st., or ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 206 West-st.

EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The fast and commodious sea steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, will make excursions daily to the FISHING BANKS, on MONDAY, July 18, 20, 21, 23, and SUNDAY, 24th; leaving foot 10th-st. East River, 7 o'clock, Broome st. 7¼, Peck-slip 8 o'clock. Foot of Spring-st. North River, 8½, and Pier No. 4 9 o'clock. Tickets for the excursion 50 cents. A fine cotillion band will accompany the boat. Fishing tackle and bait on board.

EXCURSIONS.—PERSONS DESIROUS OF TAKing a pleasant excursion of fifty miles on a first-class boat, will find the new steamboat S. P. WAY at the foot of Murray-st., from whence she leaves every morning at 8 o'clock A. M. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for Keyport and Cliffwood Grove, landing at Rossville, Tottens, and Perth Amboy; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M. and arrive in the City at 6½ o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS FOR THE MILLION.—THE large and commodious steamers SOUTH AMERICA, or RIP VAN WINKLE and OCEAN BIRD, with Barges, for Charter at very low prices. Also, for Sale very low a Steamboat, in good running order, capable of carrying eight hundred passengers. Apply to GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent, foot Robinson st., pier No. 37 N. R.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 86 South-st., corner of Pine.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.
MANCHESTER, VT.
EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.
VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By R. M. VANDERLIP & SON.
VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE B. STONE.
Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains, sixty miles north of Troy.
For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.
There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.
Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.
Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.
Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.
This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 15. This House has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; café and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold, fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and, on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel [illegible] passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.
To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.
For particulars call at the Institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Oak Hall, formerly known as the Broadway House, No. 267 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, is now ready for the reception of boarders, having been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished throughout. Strangers seeking a pleasant Summer retreat will know how to appreciate the capacious halls, large and well ventilated rooms of this establishment. Please call and examine before locating. The proprietor, E. F. CARTER, formerly of the Temple Grove House, will be happy to accommodate any of his old patrons and friends that may favor him with a call.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I., IS prepared to accommodate a few Summer boarders. This hotel is situated 60 miles from New-York, on the south side of the Island, in direct communication with New-York twice each day. Good fishing in both salt and fresh water; boats always in readiness for pleasure or fishing excursions. For particulars, take the cars at 10 A. M. or 3½ P. M., from Atlantic st., Brooklyn, to Medford Station, or address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES SEEKING board in the country, can be accommodated at the private house formerly known as the New-York Bay Hotel, on the Bergen Point Plank Road, 3½ miles from the Jersey City Ferry. The place is beautifully situated on the Bay, commanding a magnificent view of the Narrows, Staten and Long Islands. Good fishing, boating, and bathing. Stages pass the place every hour. For particulars, inquire at the house.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The above house is built with all the modern improvements and conveniences for a first class house, and is located within one hundred yards of the beach, between the National and Mansion House. Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing WOOLMAN STOKES, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND lady, in the neighborhood of Fort Washington, N. Y. The house must be pleasantly situated, with plenty of shade trees around it, and there must be no other boarders; the object is to possess the advantages of a country residence during the Summer. A line addressed W. S. W., Box No. 174 Times Office, will receive immediate attention.

CHARMING RETREAT—ESPECIALLY FOR lovely scenery, beautiful shades, airy rooms, fine baths, pleasant drives and walks, amid mountain scenery and birds, sweet milk and luscious berries. Address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J. Reference, J. Davidson, No. 25 Murray-st.; J. Myers, No. 64 Broadway; E. M. Carrington, No. 32 Cortlandt-st.

BOARD AT YONKERS WANTED—BY A gentleman and lady by the year, commencing in October, in a strictly private family where there are no other boarders; a parlor and bedroom, with gas; will furnish or not; must be near the dépôt; a liberal price will be paid for convenience of a home. Address M., Box No. 3,018 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD AT WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Pleasant and healthy situation, stone house, handsomely furnished. Table supplied daily from Spring-st. Market; select party accommodated. Inquire at Gatenburgh Landing or Weehawken Ferry, for Stone Villa, built by Dr. Comstock. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Several families and others can be accommodated with good board, moderate, within two minutes of the dépôt. Address ADVERTISER, Morristown, N. J., or inquire at the ticket office, Morristown, or No. 138 11th st., corner 6th-av., at the Real Estate office.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED AT a farm-house at Ramapo, near Sufferns Station, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, for a small family. A fine, healthy location, with abundance of shade, fruit, &c. For particulars, inquire corner of 24th-st. and 10th-av., of H. T. WINTER.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A FAMILY AT Washington Heights having two spare rooms, would take four ladies to board; situation high, airy and healthful. Parties wishing a social home in a religious family, where there are no other boarders, may address O. L. T., Box No. 172 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED among the hills of Connecticut, at a large brick farm-house near a dépôt. Very healthy location. Ice, fruit, vegetables, dairy, &c., in abundance. For particulars, address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; house fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents.
T. POUGHER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board in the pleasant village of Hempstead. Apply to Mrs. C. E. SEARING, Washington st., Hempstead, L. I., or J. A. SEARING, No. 34 6th av. Terms moderate.

BOARD AT NEWPORT.—GOOD ROOMS CAN be had at Bateman's Point. Apply to
SETH BATEMAN.

BOARDING.

IN HOUSTON-STREET, NEAR MACDOUGAL-street, a gentleman wishing a comfortable home can obtain a large, nicely furnished front room on the second floor of a house having all modern improvements; price with partial board $6 50 per week, or $4 50 each for two. References exchanged. Address R, Box No. 130 Times Office.

NO. 199 TENTH-STREET.—GENTLEMEN and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable rooms, with full or partial board. The house is pleasantly located, handsomely furnished, and contains all the modern improvements.

FRONT ROOM TO LET WITH BOARD—No. 26 Amity-place, one door from Bleecker st. The house has all the modern improvements; would accommodate a lady that would teach a little girl to play the piano for part payment. Reference required and given.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—ONE OR two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family at No. 48 South 5th st. Good location; convenient to the ferries.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A LARGER house than they require, are desirous of letting two furnished rooms with or without board, on very moderate terms. Apply at No. 183 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

TO LET—A LARGE AND SMALL BEDROOM ON the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, to suit, with gas, use of bath, &c., at No. 323 4th-st., second block west of Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 663 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NOTICE TO SUGAR REFINERS.—THE undersigned gives notice that he has stopped painting sugar molds since the 1st of July, and intends to let the sugar refiners know by this that all molds painted at present are not done with his enamel paint, as that secret is known only to himself.
H. PETERS, No. 391 Broome-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE FLORENCES.
SIXTH WEEK.
Great success of the New Burlesque,
LALLA ROOKH;
LALLA ROOKH, (with song and dance,) MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
KHURSAMBAD.......MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
THE IRISH LION.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Manager.......Mr. E. Eddy
THURSDAY EVENING, July 21, 1859.
The Drama in three acts, taken from Dickens' story of DAVID COPPERFIELD.
Mr. Wilkins Micawber.......Mr. Burton
Daniel Peggotty.......Mr. [illegible]
Miss Betsy Trotwood.......Mrs. [illegible]
Owing to the extreme length of the play, no other piece will be acted.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, July 21.
The performance will commence with the play of ERNEST MALTRAVERS.
Richard Darvil! Mr. Boniface | Alice Darvil Miss Lewis
Concluding with the drama of
THE WANDERING BOYS OF SWITZERLAND.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham st., near Roosevelt.)
THURSDAY EVENING, July 21.
Commencing with the soul-stirring Drama of the LONE MAN OF THE OCEAN.
Followed by the nigger scene from the Drama of THE DEAD BOXES.
After which MAID OF MUNSTER.
Concluding with THE LIMERICK BOY.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. Dan Kerrigan.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
Mr. JEFFERSON
Will take place at
NIBLO'S,
NIBLO'S,
NIBLO'S,
NIBLO'S,
NIBLO'S,
On
SATURDAY, July 23,
on which occasion Mr. JEFFERSON will appear in THREE POPULAR CHARACTERS.
The bill for the evening will be duly announced.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
SECOND WEEK OF EPH. HORN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
NOTICE.
The Yellow tickets sold for this Festival will admit
ONLY
at the water-side entrance, and
NOWHERE ELSE.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.
THIS EVENING, July 21,
ARTHUR NAPOLEON,
THE GREAT PIANIST.
GRAND CONCERT—Thomas Baker, Director.
Admittance, 25 cents.

JONES' WOOD.
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE, DAY AND NIGHT.
MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE AND
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
OF
THE MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENT.
THE GREAT DAY OF THE SEASON,
THE GREAT DAY OF THE SEASON,
THE GREAT DAY OF THE SEASON.
THURSDAY, July 21, THURSDAY, July 21, THURSDAY, July 21,
MAMMOTH ASSEMBLY
OF
THE SINGING SOCIETIES
AND
CHORAL ASSOCIATIONS.
MAMMOTH CONCERT PROGRAMME.
NAPOLEON'S MIDNIGHT REVIEW,
by the
TREBLE ORCHESTRA
AND LEVIATHAN CHORUS.
THE
MAMMOTH WAR SYMPHONY,
AUSTRIA AND ITALY,
which has created the
GREATEST MUSICAL FURORE
with
DELIGHTED THOUSANDS.
GREAT LIEDERFREIHEIT CHORUS
by the
AMPHION AND QUADRICINIUM
CHORAL ASSOCIATIONS.
GRAND RECRUIT MARCH
by
THE MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA
and
UNRIVALLED DRUM CORPS,
DIE NIBELUNGEN,
(First time in America.)
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, ERNST GRILL, JULIUS UNGER,
CARL PROX and MAX MARETZEK.
MOST GORGEOUS ENTERTAINMENT
THE WORLD HAS EVER WITNESSED.
ADMISSION ONLY TWENTY FIVE CENTS,
INCLUDING FREE EXCURSION BY STEAMBOAT.
LOUISE TOURNIAIRE'S
MAMMOTH CIRCUS PERFORMS TWICE.
TWO MAGIC CARNIVALS OF CORDOVA.
TWO FESTIVALS BY THE CARLO FAMILY.
TWO FANTOCCINIS AND PUNCH AND JUDY.
GRAND BAL CHAMPETRE,
with
FOUR DISTINCT ORCHESTRAS.
MAMMOTH FIREWORK FESTIVAL
by the
WORLD-RENOWNED EDGE.
THE MAMMOTH DAY,
THURSDAY, July 21.
At 1 o'clock—Mammoth Circus Company, Magic Carnival of Cordova, the Wizard, the Feats of the Carlo Family, the Punch and Judy Exhibition; the Performances of the Marionettes, and the great Ascension [illegible] Wheel will simultaneously take place.
At 3 o'clock—The first part of the Grand Concert by the Mammoth Orchestra.
At 4¼ o'clock—Second performance of the Mammoth Circus Company, the Magician, the Marionettes, the Carlo Family, Punch and Judy, and the second great Wheel ascension.
At 6 o'clock—The second part of the Grand Concert by the Mammoth Orchestra.
At 7 o'clock—The Grand Bal Champetre will commence on the mammoth platform for dancing, to the music of Hirschmann's celebrated Band and three other distinct Orchestras.
At dusk—Grand flight and aerial race of Fire Balloons, the grounds splendidly illuminated with Calcium Lights, magnificent Pyrotechnic Display and Firework Festival.
On SUNDAY, July 24,
the programme will be strictly confined to the
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
by the
MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA,
SOLO SINGING AND CHORAL ASSOCIATIONS
IN THREE PARTS.
The First Part will commence at 3 o'clock.
The Second Part at 5 o'clock.
The Third Part at 7 o'clock.
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The SATELLITE and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD have been chartered expressly to convey visitors to the grounds, who purchase their tickets at the piers.
FREE OF ALL CHARGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN'S LAST VISIT to New York as he has been secured for a five years' absence in Europe. Over 12,000 different experiments compose the catalogue of his feats, and a grand selection from them, embracing novelties in Magic, Necromancy, Magnetism, Spiritualism, and Ventriloquism, &c., will be presented. THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7¼ o'clock, calculated to please and interest all beholders. The smaller serpent here has just deposited a nest of eggs, and the larger one is now nursing her baby-anaconda. The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., are all here yet. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL.—REGULAR Weekly Programme.—Every Sunday Evening—Sacred Concert—Vocal and Instrumental. Monday—Concert and Soirée Dansante. Tuesday—Arthur Napoleon—Grand Concert and Fireworks. Wednesday—Concert and Soirée Dansante. Thursday—Arthur Napoleon—Grand Promenade and Vocal Concert. Friday—Concert and Soirée Dansante. Saturday—Arthur Napoleon—Grand Promenade and Vocal Concert. Admittance 25 cents.
C. V. DeFOREST, Proprietor.

ELEVENTH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS to the pupils of the various Schools under the direction of the BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, to take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY, July 21, 1859, at 7 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance, under the direction of Prof. Bohl. Admission 50 cents.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRICE REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR.
MILITARY MAP
OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.
By Lieut. J. C. Ives, U. S. T. E.
36x40 inches.
Price in sheet form $1.
With a chart on a large scale of the famous square, containing the fortifications, bridges, encampments, smaller towns and the
BATTLE-GROUND OF SOLFERINO.
Just prepared by Lieut. Ives.
Sent by mail, postage paid, for the price named.
From the New-York Tribune.
The only really useful map of the seat of war in Italy.
BLAKEMAN & MASON,
No. 310 Broadway.

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Life of
PETER THE GREAT.
Compiled from Schlosser, Villebois, Bruce, Ségur, Voltaire, Stæhlin, Pelz, Von Halem, Sevesque, &c.
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Our Indian Policy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you for publication a letter from ANSON DART, Esq., late Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, which shows very conclusively the superiority of the peace policy over the war policy, in our management of the Indian tribes.

Mr. DART was appointed to this important superintendency by President TAYLOR, and made it a condition of his acceptance that all troops be withdrawn from the Territory. This was complied with. He then proceeded to effect a settlement of all existing differences between the Indians and whites; and for three years, maintained a state of harmony between them, and at a trifling expense to the Government, until he was superseded in 1853. Under Mr. DART, the entire expense of that Department was less than $24,000 a year. Since his time it has never been less than $350,000 a year, and has reached $750,000, exclusive of war claims made by the people of Oregon and Washington, amounting to $6,000,000.

In a report made to the House of Representatives by Mr. COLFAX, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, in January last, it is said that "during the whole of his (Mr. DART's) superintendency, peace and quiet were maintained among all the Indian tribes under his care, and also between them and their white neighbors;" that he "negotiated no less than thirteen Indian treaties, saving to the Government the usual expense of commissioners for their negotiation; that he was disbursing officer for six Indian agencies; that during his term not a cent of money was expended to quell Indian difficulties; and that the expenses of the superintendency were not over one-fifth as much as in California at the same time, with about the same number of Indians." Very truly, &c.,

J. R. ORTON,

Secretary of Indian Aid Association.

No. 35 BROADWAY, July 16, 1859.

To the Indian Aid Association:

I am fully persuaded that the effort you are making to change the present mode of treatment, as now practiced by our Government towards the Indians, will meet with success, just in proportion to the amount of truth and correct knowledge that shall reach the people upon this subject.

But while there are so many persons that are directly or indirectly interested in keeping up the present system, which calls for the expenditure of so many millions of dollars annually, you will find it very difficult to get the truths and facts before the people.

The result of my acts, while Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in the country now the State of Oregon and Washington Territory, should have some weight in sustaining the position taken by you and others, that kind treatment to the Indians cost but little, while it is sure to make them peaceable and friendly to the white people.

Before I entered upon the duties of my office, I procured the aid of the then able Delegate, S. R. THURSTON, Esq., to persuade the Secretary of War to remove from Oregon all the United States troops. This request was complied with in a few months after I reached Oregon, in 1850; therefore, during my stay of about three years in that country, it was not *armed justice* that kept all of the Indian tribes of that extensive country peaceable and friendly to the white people.

The entire cost to the Government for every purpose connected with Indian Affairs, for *the three years* in question, was about $71,000. This sum included about $28,000 expended for Indian presents, and about $12,000 for the Superintendent and Agency houses, and the entire cost of negotiating thirteen Indian treaties, the salaries of the Superintendent and six agents, interpreters, clerk, provisions for Indians, traveling expenses, &c.

But the cost to the Government for managing these same Indians under the more *popular* system adopted from 1853 to 1856, under the sound of the *drum and fife*, has been from $300,000 up to $750,000 per annum. This, you will bear in mind, is over and above the *little war debt* of some five millions yet unpaid.

The statements above you will find corroborated by reference to the files in the Second Auditor's Office at Washington.

I am in possession of many other interesting facts connected with Indian affairs, which, if made public, would, I think, aid you very much in your laudable efforts in behalf of the Aborigines of our country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ANSON DART,

Late Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

The Police and the Processions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct some erroneous statements in an article by "Paix," in the *Tribune* of the 19th inst., headed "A Word of Counsel." "Paix" asserts that a cartman's horse became "frightened and unmanageable" in consequence of the crowd and the music that preceded the military, and that the summary style of summersaulting the driver was unnecessary and uncalled for. Both the statement and inference are incorrect. The writer stood within five yards and witnessed the whole affair, and is unwilling it should rest in the shadow of so glaring a misrepresentation.

The really "unmanageable" animal was the driver, who was evidently much the greater brute of the two. *He had evidently determined to drive through the* Company, musicians and all, and evinced an amount *of resoluteness that would have better become one* of his canine congeners of the species bull-dog.

The Police, after repeated attempts to induce him to take a position in line with other vehicles by the curb-stone, were finally compelled to turn the horse's head round, and though this was repeated, the obstinate driver retaining the reins, each time brought him instantly back, literally "*facing the music*," which by this time had halted to avoid being trampled upon. Thereupon the "Hercules" of an officer *did* incontinently give the fellow an impressive lesson in "ground and lofty tumbling," that surprised him, at the same moment out of his propriety and his cart, though he still clung with desperate pertinacity to the reins. Both animals were promptly led out of the way and the Company resumed their march. These are the *simple facts. There was neither* undue haste, "insane rage," nor "wanton assault," but a prompt and *resolute performance of the duty for which the Stars* were detailed. VINDICATOR.

Pic-Nic of the Second United Presbyterian Church Sunday-School.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This School belongs to the Church meeting in the lecture-room of the Brooklyn Institute. On Tuesday, *notwithstanding the threatening rain, they went* to Clifton Park, Staten Island. Persons may think it strange to go on pleasure errands in stormy weather, but the fact is, such weather has the tendency to drive persons in among themselves; mingling and mixing them up together like common drops of water.

The children were all in glee, as usual, and the parents, teachers and friends were nearly all children. Two hundred were abroad; every one of whom determined to enjoy themselves. And so they did; old and young, like a family who all agree in harmony, bent upon the happiness of each other. There were no heartier laughs there than the children's, or lack, for that matter, of these on any side; mirth, wit, and worth, had divided reign. The diversions of the day passed off most happily.

Dinner hour arrived—it was none of the piece-meal, away-by-yourself affairs; nibbling from a basket. But altogether, in a long room, at a long table, where all could sit down at a hearty, substantial meal, having, according to Scripture, "All things in common."

The Pastor, a much-loved man, closed the day by appropriate remarks, prayer, and singing; sending all home in the right frame of mind.

Long will it be ere those who participated in this festal treat, will forget how much enjoyment—if you have good company—may be had within seven miles from New-York. ONE OF THEM.

A New Candidate for the Mayoralty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In several of the City papers the question of the Mayoralty has recently been the theme of discussion, and the names of well-known citizens have been mentioned in connection with this important office. If possible a candidate should be selected upon whom men of all parties can cordially unite, without the fear of being ostracised by their *party*, or of incurring the hot displeasure of its leaders, or executioners.

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to propose as a candidate for Mayor of New-York, Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Jr. This gentleman has eminent qualifications for the place. He has intelligence, industry, executive ability of a high order, independence, firmness, unyielding integrity, large experience in all financial matters and is thoroughly conversant with all the interests and wants of the City; is largely identified with its prosperity, and would leave no means untried to add to its honor and reputation and credit.

Mr. ASTOR is a gentleman for whom men of all parties could vote, and one in whom the *whole people* could place the most implicit confidence. Those who know him well, and know his rare business capacity, will hail him as just the man for Chief Magistrate of New-York.

What say you, Mr. Editor, to the *vox populi* nomination, and to the election of JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Jr. to the office of Mayor? MANHATTAN.

A Misstatement Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have recently published a note from one signing himself "A Member of Dr. CHEEVER's Church," asking that you will "Correct the impression that three members of that church were opposed to excommunicating Mr. HATCH." The first statement you published was right. Three members out of seventeen voted *No* on the question of excommunication, and their votes stand so recorded on the book. This your correspondent does not deny, but seeks to convey the impression that they were, after all, in favor of excommunication. This impression ought to be corrected, not on Mr. H.'s account so much as for the credit of those who did distinctly express by their speeches, as well as by their votes, their disapprobation of the manner in which the case of Mr. H. has been treated by the church. Dr. BALL, one of those who voted in the negative, said that, though he thought Mr. H. was in great error with regard to the matter of Sabbath observance, and that it was the duty of the Church to take some action by which it might be understood in the community that it had no sympathy with his views on this subject, yet he thought it would be very wrong to treat him—for holding and advocating opinions which had, without doubt, been entertained by many worthy Christian men—as they would treat a member convicted of the grossest immorality—that is, excommunicate him; therefore he should vote No. One of the others who voted No said he should do so because, whatever Mr. H.'s errors of opinion might be, he did not think he had been treated fairly and honorably, in not allowing him the five minutes for which he asked, in which to state his own views and correct misrepresentations of them, which he thought had been made that evening by several members.

By publishing this correction you will serve truth and justice, and oblige

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT AND KNOWS.

The Pass of the Stelvio.

From Galignani's Messenger.

As a telegraphic dispatch announces that the Austrians have occupied in force the Stelvio Pass, the following details concerning it may prove interesting:

"The Stelvio Pass is in the mountains which join the Rhetian Alps to the mass of the Ortler, and confine the upper part of the Valtelina. It is the highest point in Europe over which man has carried a road; but, notwithstanding that particularity, it is but little known, being out of the line ordinarily taken by tourists. It is 8 850 feet high, that is, 1,188 feet higher than the Mount St. Bernard, over which no vehicle can pass, and nearly 1,000 feet above the region of perpetual snow. When the Treaties of Vienna placed Lombardy and Venitia under the domination of Austria, that power became desirous to open direct communication between Vienna and Milan; and as the road by Istria and Carinthia, in the south, and that by Salzburg, Innspruck, and the Brenner, to the north, were very long and difficult, whilst the road by the Valley of the Inn, the Col of La Maloia, and the Lake of Como, passed partly over Swiss territory, the Austrian Government resolved to construct a road over the Col of Stelvio. The road begins to ascend near the little town of Glurns. It then enters a narrow valley which is traversed by the torrent of the glaciers of the Ortler, and ascends slightly for about two leagues. Then the zigzags commence, and they lead to a spot from which are seen the glaciers of the Cristallo in front, and to the left the Ortler Spitz, a cone covered with frozen snow, 12,058 feet high, and the culminating point of all the Tyrol. To the right is the Col of Stelvio, with the interminable zigzags which lead to its summit. In the course of these windings are seven long galleries or tunnels, solidly built, the object of which is to protect the most exposed parts of the road against avalanches and falls of stones. These galleries have saved the lives of many travelers. At the spot where they begin all vegetation has ceased; there is nothing but rock and snow; even the roaring of torrents is not heard; and the death-like silence which prevails is only occasionally interrupted by the cry of the eagle, the fall of avalanches, or the raging of storms. At the top of the Col there is no hospital, as at St. Bernard, no shelter of any kind, nothing but a stone bearing an inscription that the Col is the boundary of three different countries, the Tyrol, Italy, and Switzerland, and that it is 2,550 ft. higher than the Cols of the Simplon, St. Gothard, Mount Cenis, etc. In descending on the side of the Valteline, after a while some large buildings are found, which serve as hotels, police offices, and barracks for soldiers. They are situated in the upper part of the valley of Beaulio, in which the various torrents unite to form the Adda. From the Col to this station the road descends in zig-zags between high banks of stone. Further on it enters a frightful defile called the 'Horrors of Bormio,' being an immense rent in the mountain, full of precipices, and at the Adda roaring along. In this defile the road is carried over precipices by means of bridges, through masses of rocks by means of tunnels, and in some cases it passes beneath cascades. At last it reaches Bormio, and there the passage of the Col ends. The contrast between the beauty of the country beyond Bormio and the horrible defile is most striking. On the map Glurns and Bormio seem near together; but the winding road which unites them is fifteen leagues long, and is everywhere so steep that only pedestrians, horses or light mail carts can pass over it. The expense of making the road must have been enormous, and the engineering difficulties immense."

Suicide of a Murderer—A Curious History.

From the Newark Mercury, 20th.

It will be remembered by our readers that on the 13th of June last, a German named PETER MILLER, residing in Walnut-street, in this city, was stabbed at a pic-nic in Roseville, by some person to him unknown, and that four days afterward he died from the effects of his wounds. The case was for some days enveloped in mystery, no one having any definite knowledge of the circumstances of the affray; but a searching investigation by Coroner CRAVEN revealed certain facts which seemed to indicate that the stabs had been inflicted by one HENRY KAUFMAN, and the jury accordingly rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to his death from a stab in the abdomen, by a knife or other instrument in the hands of one HENRY KAUFMAN; and that the said HENRY KAUFMAN did, willfully and maliciously, inflict such wound with intent to injure the deceased." The evidence upon which this verdict was based, though not positive in its nature, was sufficiently emphatic to justify such a rendering; and it being accepted as a fact that KAUFMAN was really the guilty party, every effort was made by the police to ascertain his whereabouts, and bring him to justice. These efforts, however, were not rewarded with success, nothing whatever being ascertained beyond a slight intimation that the accused had fled to Montreal, where it was believed he had a brother. Our detectives, even upon this slight clue, were disposed to prosecute their search, but no reward being offered, and no provision being made for the payment of the expenses which would necessarily be incurred in proceeding to Canada, the matter was finally dropped, and in a great measure passed from the public mind.

Yesterday information was received by Coroner CRAVEN, which confirms the supposition previously entertained, that KAUFMAN, upon escaping from this city, hurried to Montreal. The communication received by the Coroner states that a young man (a German) answering KAUFMAN's description committed suicide at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Montreal, on the 14th inst., and that the authorities there strongly suspected the deceased to be the murderer of MILLER. From the facts developed at the Coroner's investigation it would seem that the young man reached Montreal on or about the 7th inst. On Friday, the 7th, he called at a boarding-house, where he gave his name as CHRISTIAN LANCK, and stated that he had just arrived from New-York, and desired board. He was accommodated, and continued to reside there up to the evening of the 13th. To his fellow-boarders it was evident there was something preying on his mind, for he was constantly nervous and agitated, while at the same time he was dejected, often exclaiming "that if he told them what was the matter with him they would not believe him." On the evening of the 13th he took tea at his boarding-house, and having dressed himself, went out and did not return. About 11 o'clock that night he entered the St. Nicholas Hotel, and inquired if he could be accommodated with a bed. Having been answered in the affirmative, and requested to enter his name on the register, he stepped up, and with a trembling hand, wrote "Hauffman, Montreal." The bookkeeper, noticing that his place of residence was Montreal, asked him how it was that he came there?—why not go home?—to which he made reply that he had lost his key, and could not get in. He seemed at that time very nervous. Having paid 25 cents for his bed he was shown to his room. About 5½ o'clock the next morning the inmates heard the report of a pistol, and on the proprietor and the porter attempting to open the door of the room occupied by HAUFFMAN, they found it locked, and on failing to gain admission, forced it open, when he was found lying on his back, with his head toward the door, and a pistol lying at his side. He was quite dead.

Upon examining the clothes of the deceased, some $60 was found, principally in $2 50 gold pieces, and bills of the New-York Bank, of the denomination of $2; also, a silver watch, a few powders, around which was wrapped a paper having on it the name of Dr. HINGSTON. The Doctor, being a resident of Montreal, was summoned, and certified the body as that of a young man who had called upon him a few mornings previous, complaining of an eruption that was out on his body, which the Doctor assured him was of no consequence. He apparently left satisfied, but in the evening returned in a state of excitement, stating that there was a universal conspiracy to poison him, and that the eruption then on his body was caused by some poison that had been given him. The Doctor, believing he was insane on that point, said he could give him an antidote, whereupon he appeared greatly rejoiced. He left, taking with him some powders. On his person was also found a letter, in which he stated that ever since 1851 there had been a conspiracy to poison him, and that poison had been administered to him since his arrival in Montreal. Also, that he did not take the powders given him by Dr. HINGSTON, because he believed they were poisonous.

The verdict rendered by the Jury was: "Suicide while laboring under temporary insanity." We presume there can be little doubt that the murderer of MILLER is one and the same person with the Montreal suicide.

INVALID PENSIONERS' EXAMINATION.—Under an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1859, the affidavit of two surgeons or physicians is required biennially in cases of application for the payment of pensions to invalids. The Commissioner of Pensions has issued a circular upon the subject to Pension Agents, in which he directs "invalid pensioners of the army and navy who are subjected to biennial examinations, to present, with their usual vouchers, on the 4th day of September and 1st day of January next, respectively, the certificate as to the state of their disability. The operation of this act of Congress virtually suspends the semi-annual payments of invalid pensions at the commencement of each biennial period, until the certificate of two physicians or surgeons has been presented. Pension agents will pay each pensioner according to the ratio of disability certified to, but in no case for a greater sum per month than the rate expressed in the pension certificate.—*Constitution.*

WHEAT PANIC.—There was a great wheat panic at Davenport, Iowa, early last week, occasioned by a report that a blight similar to that which killed the wheat crop of Iowa last year was spreading among the wheat in the neighborhood of Davenport. The alarm which prevailed in business circles at this announcement was so great that probably not a hundred dollars could have been borrowed that day in Davenport. The report sent the officers of the law out in the country with executions, levying on cattle, wagons, threshing machines, &c. The whole affair originated in the idle story of a farmer, who should have been in better business. The cause of the fright was entirely unfounded.

Richard Slanson, of Piqua, Ohio, has commenced *a suit against the New-York Central Railroad Company for injuries* that his wife received at the accident, near Jordan, on the 10th of May last. He lays his damages at $10,000.

The Naturalization Laws and Property in Kentucky.

At the present term of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, a case from Campbell county, involving an important construction of the naturalization laws, was decided. The facts, as reported by the Kentucky papers, are as follows:

"REUBEN C. WHITE, a native of Ireland, but a citizen of the United States, died in Cincinnati, where he resided in May, 1851, owning real estate in Newport. He died without issue, leaving a widow, ANN WHITE, two brothers, his mother and sister, all natives of Ireland, but residents of Ohio. One of the brothers, WM. WHITE, having, before his brother's death, taken the preparatory oath to become a citizen, took possession of the land, claiming by descent from him, and also under a deed from the mother, his other brother and sister.

The widow procured an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, authorizing the Auditor to convey to her the interest of the Commonwealth acquired by escheat, on the ground that her husband, having died without heirs capable of inheriting, the title had vested in the Commonwealth. She brought suit for the land and recovered, but before suit was brought, WILLIAM WHITE had become fully naturalized. WHITE appealed, and the case was argued in January last. The Court held it under advisement until within a few days past, and then decided that, by the law of Kentucky, aliens cannot take lands by descent, unless they have resided two years in the State next before the descent cast.

Persons of foreign birth are *primâ facie* aliens, and a person of foreign birth who has taken the preparatory oath, only remains under the disability of alienage as to many *civil rights*, among them that of inheriting lands, until naturalized. He does not acquire the character of a denizen. There is no act of Congress by which an alien may become a denizen. The title of an alien by descent is not good by relation, he afterwards becoming a citizen; the title would otherwise be in abeyance, which the law does not permit. The wife of a naturalized citizen, she being of foreign birth, is not *ipso facto* a citizen. She must take the oath of allegiance herself. Naturalization is a personal privilege.

Lands of a person dying intestate, without other than alien heirs, vest in the Commonwealth "without office found," and the *champerty* laws, which forbid the conveyance of lands in adverse possession, are *pro tanto* repealed by the private act for the benefit of Mrs. White. The question is not decided as to whether the *champerty* laws apply to grants from the State. Judgment affirmed.

Extraordinary Exhibition—A Man of Leather.

From the Lexington, Ky., Observer.

An exhibition of a very remarkable and unnatural character attracted a small but highly respectable audience at the Melodeon on Thursday evening last. A young man by the name of JAMES STEAVENS, had advertised that he would do many wonderful things in the way of cutting himself up with knives, nailing his feet, arms and legs to chairs, to the wall, &c., which astounding exploits he proceeded to exhibit at the appointed hour, in the presence of a number of physicians of celebrity, including members of the Medical Faculty of Transylvania University, and other learned Professors, who were invited to the stand, that they might detect any fraud or deception, if practiced. He began by sticking a handful of pins, up to the head, in his legs, then drove an awl through the middle of his wrist into a chair; drove a knife through the muscle of his leg; nailed his foot to a wooden shoe, the nail or awl passing through the middle of the foot, and so walked about the stage; cut his dexter finger through the fleshy part, exhibiting the naked bone, and concluded by passing a knife through his cheek, the blade protruding from his mouth. In all this but little blood was drawn.

He also offered to drive a knife through each leg, and hang himself from the wall, which the audience mercifully excused him from doing, feeling satisfied that he could accomplish whatever he proposed. About the whole procedure there was no sort of humbug, as the eyes of divers gentlemen, who were upon the stand, were steadily fixed upon him, and any "unbelieving Thomas" had an opportunity to touch the knife-blade on the opposite side to that into which it had been thrust, of his leg, wrist or hand. He used a few galvanic rings about his person, which was probably more for show than anything else, as they could affect nothing. Mr. STEAVENS looks to be not more than twenty or twenty-five years of age. Before closing, he proposed to operate in a similar manner upon any one of the audience, agreeing to forfeit $1,000 if he inflicted pain. This, however, was prudently declined. We saw this man of leather early yesterday morning, looking as fresh and whole, as though knife or nail had never penetrated his elastic body.

[Advertisement.]

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Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and 352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,

Especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*. For sale by all prominent druggists. A. M. BININGER & Co.,

No. 338 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]

The lustre of the diamond is not to be compared to the productions that emanate from a gifted and well-balanced mind. Alas! how deplorable is it *when such endowments become vitiated by malpractices* and the utter prostration of the physical powers.

Constitutions thus impared come within the scope of Dr. H. A. BARROW's experience. He may be consulted as usual at his residence No. 194 Bleecker-street, *four doors below McDougal-street, New-York*, from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The physical disturbances to which *females* are exclusively subject, and the many disorders proceeding from their neglect or maltreatment, are at once relieved by Holloway's Pills. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New York.

[Advertisement.]

DR. ANDRAE, confidential adviser, recently from Paris, thoroughly acquainted with all late improvements, treating disease more skillfully than others. No interview necessary. Address, inclosing consultation fee $5, No. 440 Broome-street, one door from Broadway, west, giving full particulars.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 20.

$1,000 Kentucky S. 6s.	100	100 Reading Rail'd..s60	44
10 000 Tenn. S.6s, '90...	88¾	100 do........	44⅝
3 000 do........	88⅝	200 do.......b60	44⅝
3,000 do.....b30	88⅝	100 do.......b60	44⅜
12,000 do.......c	88	100 do.......b10	44⅜
10,000 Virginia 6s.....	94	300 do.......	44⅜
2,000 N. C. State 6s....	94½	100 do.......	44⅜
32,000 Missouri State 6s	83¾	100 do.......s3	44
5,000 do.....s30	83	100 do.......b3	44⅛
5,000 do.....s30	82¾	200 do.......s30	44
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d M	93	300 do.......b60	44¼
9,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	92	25 Mich. Central R....	42¾
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	83¾	50 do.......b30	43
3,000 do........	83½	318 do........	43
1 000 Gal. & Chic. 2d M	86	100 do.......s10	42¾
20 Ocean Bank........	86	100 do.......bnw	42¾
70 Am. Ex. Bank......	102	50 do.......s60	42⅜
40 Chatham Bank.....	90	50 do.......s30	42
10 Shoe & L. Bank....	114	50 do........	42⅜
150 Penn. C. Co......160	86	50 do.......s30	42⅛
100 do........	85½	50 do.......b30	42⅜
9 Continental Bank...	99¾	100 Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. Sk	22
45 Bank of New-York.	100¾	50 do.......s30	22
150 Del. & H. Can. Co..s30	99¾	250 do.......b30	22
75 Pacific M. Stm. Co.	70	100 do........	21¾
250 N. Y. Central R....	74¾	100 do........	21⅝
100 do.......b10	74⅝	500 do.......s3	21¾
650 do.......snw	74⅜	7 do........	21¾
250 do.......s30	74	100 do.......s10	21⅝
510 do........	74½	50 do.......b30	21½
50 do.......s30	74⅛	25 do........	21½
200 do.......s30	74½	110 do.......b60	21½
150 do.......s60	74	50 Gal. & Chi. R....b30	64½
5 Nor. & Wor R......	36	100 do........	64⅜
38 Panama Railroad...	117	23 do........	64¼
150 do.......2d	117	400 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	61
10 do........	117½	50 do.......b60	61¼
200 Har. R. Pref.....s30	35⅛	100 do.......s7	61
200 do........	35⅛	100 do.......s10	61

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Missouri S. 6s....	83⅜	250 Mich. Central R....	42⅛
4,500 N. C. State 6s.....	94⅛	50 do........	42⅛
4,000 Ill. Cent. R. B....	83⅛	50 do.......s30	41¾
4,000 H. Riv. R. 3d M.	76	300 M.S & N.I.G.S..s10	21¾
250 Pac M. Steam Co...	69⅛	600 do.......b30	22
50 Chi. & Rock I. R....	61	100 do.......s3	22
250 do.......b10	61	95 Panama Railroad...	116¾
100 N. Y. Cent. R....s15	74⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R....s30	65¼
50 do.......s3	74⅛	100 do........	64¾
300 do.......s15	74⅛	100 do........	64
25 Harlem R. Pfd.....	35	200 do.......b60	64
20 Second-avenue R...	101	500 Cleve. & Tol. R......	34¾

WEDNESDAY, July 20—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened, this forenoon, under the effect of the reaction at yesterday's Second Board, and prices were again generally lower, through the early dealings, and also on the Street, between the sessions of the Brokers. But at the afternoon Board there was a partial turn the other way, and prices at the close were, with some few exceptions, steadier, and the general market firm. The most marked decline on the State list, this morning, was in Tennessee Sixes, which dropped to 88 ℔ cent., or about 1 ℔ cent. below the previous sales. This figure was bid at the close. Missouris were also ¼@⅜ lower, selling and subsequently closing 83½ ℔ cent. The Western Stocks were again weakened by the depression in Michigan Guaranteed, which sold down to 21½ ℔ cent., but subsequently recovered to 22½ ℔ cent. The decline of yesterday, in Reading, from 46@46½ down to 44, induced a pretty free demand at the early Board, at from 44 to 44½, and back to 44¼, finally closing 44⅛@44¼ ℔ cent. The cash sales of New-York Central were generally at 74½ ℔ cent. until near the close, and after the printed list, when 74⅞ ℔ cent. was bid, buyers' option, and 75⅜ ℔ cent. cash, and the stock offered at 74⅞, seller 30 days, *fully equal to the last quotation of Tuesday*. The transfers close on the 31st inst. for the August Dividend, regarding the extent of which the Board of Directors will meet at Albany about the 5th of the month. The shares of the Pacific Mail and of the Panama Company both fell off about 1 ℔ cent. The dealings in Michigan Central at the decline of 1 ℔ cent. were quite free, and there was a demand for Galena and for Rock Island at the concession of ½ ℔ cent, all three closing rather firm. Harlem Preferred and Hudson River participated in the reaction of yesterday to the extent of 1 ℔ cent. on the former and ½ ℔ cent. on the latter, but neither appeared to be offered with much freedom. The closing Share prices compared with Tuesday afternoon are:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Central........	74⅝@	74¾	Rock Island ..	61	@61¼
Hudson........	33⅝@	33¼	Galena........	64⅜	@64½
Harlem Pref...	36⅛@	36	Mich. Central..	43	@42⅜
Panama.......	117⅜@	116¾	M. Guaranteed.	22¼	@22¼
Pacific........	70⅝@	69⅞	Reading........	44	@44⅛

The steamer *Asia*, for Liverpool, to-day took $407,010 in specie—the smallest sum for a direct Cunarder for some months past. The other steamers sailing on Saturday are said to offer a more favorable freight to the exporter, by about a *sixteenth* of one ℔ cent. The regular sales of Exchange to the Import trade do not indicate a large shipment on that day, but as there is an active competition among the Banking and Bullion brokers, with Continental connection, to draw on Paris, an inducement is made to take round sums at rates which certainly leave the smallest fractional profit to the drawer. We learn of sales of sight bills in large parcels at f.5.11¼ net, and f.5.13¾ net, at 60 days. Smaller sums are drawn to a point at f.5.11¼ net, at short sight, and f.5.12½ at 60 days. Even these terms do not tempt a very free trade business on Paris, most of the demand centering on London at 110¼@110⅜ at 60 days, or 110¾ at sight. The Bankers are selling credits at 110⅜ where first-class Bank bills are not paid in instead.

The Market for Money to-day is very quiet at last quotations. August and September bills, strictly choice names, are done at 6 ℔ cent., and October and November at 7 ℔ cent. Fair signatures rate uniform at Bank at 7 ℔ cent., if within 90 days, and on the Street from 7½ to 9 ℔ cent., 3 to 6 months. The Stock Brokers are not large borrowers to-day, and the rates on demand are steady at 5 ℔ cent., where the Money is voluntarily tendered on first-class collateral, and 5½@6 ℔ cent., when the loan is sought by the borrower. In reference to first-class mercantile paper, outside of Bank, we still remark a moderate offering, and a very commendable caution in new engagements in advance of the actual opening of the Fall trade. Both the Dry-Goods jobbers and wholesale Grocers appear to buy sparingly, and some of the Importers complain of the backwardness of trade, particularly from the South. They are generally busy, however, with their Custom House entries and other preparations for the trade, and as a general remark easy in means, having in May and June anticipated a large share of their engagements abroad. The Customs to-day are $155,000. The disbursements of the Sub-Treasury are $107,000 short of this sum, and the balance this afternoon is raised to $4,806,877.

There is already an improvement in the Anthracite Coal trade which imparts more confidence to the great carriers. The Reading in June made a gain of $23,000 on the traffic of last year, and the business in July is looking better. The net finances of the Company show a profit of $614,810 for the season against $519,348 same time last year. The shipments of coal per Delaware and Hudson Canal for 1859, are:

	Del. & Hud. Lackawanna	Penn. Co. Pittston.
Week ending, July 16.............	19,917	23 615
Previous shipments...............	195,776	273 288
Total tons for season..........	215,693	296,903
Same period last year..........	109,600	232,566
Excess in favor of 1859.......	106,093	64,337

The following figures of the Tide Water receipts through the New-York Canals show the heavy falling off in the Produce movement of 1859, as compared with last Summer:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Canal opened..............	May 6.	April 28.	April 15.
Flour, bbls..........	119,700	609,500	166,700
Wheat, bush.........	1,126,400	2,802,900	486,400
Corn, bush..........	980,900	1,209,600	971,500
Barley, bush.........	120,400	368,600	140,700
Rye, bush...........	90,000	169,600	93,200
Oats, bush..........	1,136,600	1,441,100	1,800,800
Pork, bbls..........	9 443	14,512	28,713
Beef, bbls..........	2,782	6,653	12,910
Cheese, lbs..........	111,700	128,100	154,800
Butter, lbs.........	83,500	78,300	206,800
Lard, lbs...........	376 800	1,837,000	1,981,900
Bacon, lbs..........	1,782 700	2 519,800	1,396,100
Wool, lbs...........	29,000	276,000	84,700

The *Albany Journal* of yesterday notices the death, at the residence of his father, after a brief illness, of Mr. CHARLES L. DEFOREST, Stock Broker of this City, of VANSCHAICK & DEFOREST, Exchange-place. This young gentleman left town on the 1st July in robust health, on a brief visit to his family friends in Albany. He took violent cold on the night boat up the Hudson, which resulted in the fever that caused his death.

A well-advised Railway correspondent writes that he has advices from Logansport to the purport that the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company commenced *laying track* at the New-Albany and Salem Railroad crossing, on the 16th inst. About 3,000 tons of their iron has already arrived from England, and is being rapidly forwarded westward, and they have bills of lading for the balance contracted for. They contemplate making a connection with the Peoria & Oquawka Road, at the State line, by the 15th of September, and at Logansport with the Toledo & Wabash Road, by the 15th of October. Our correspondent thinks that in view of the large crop of Wheat already secured in Illinois, this line, when open, will probably have a very large freight business to Toledo, as there is a saving by this route of nearly 1,000 miles over shipments made from Illinois by water communication *via* Chicago.

Of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, now hastening to completion, the Louisville *Courier* reports:

"The main road is now being run over by daily trains of cars from Louisville across Green River at Munfordville, a distance of seventy-four miles. At the Nashville end the cars are running over the whole distance of seventy-one miles between Bowling Green and Nashville, except nine miles, which are now ready for the iron. There are, therefore, 136 miles of the main road over which the cars are now running, which leave only forty-eight miles yet to be completed. On these forty-eight miles much the greater part of the work is done, and the cars will run over the whole line from Louisville to Nashville before the first day of January next."

The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following plain statement of the case of the disputed Bonds of Illinois, known as the *McAllister & Stebbins' Loan*:

"When JOHN D. WHITESIDES, one of the Fund Commissioners of Illinois, was in want of $260,000 with which to discharge accruing obligations of the State, he applied to MCALLISTER & STEBBINS, of New-York, for a loan, offering to pledge $900,000 of bonds as security therefor. The firm accepted his proposition, and getting possession of all or a part of the bonds in advance of the completion of the transaction, hypothecated a few of them, say $120,000, for funds that they lacked in making up the amount. The State failed to pay MCALLISTER & STEBBINS what Mr. WHITESIDES had borrowed, and MCALLISTER & STEBBINS failed to redeem the bonds which they had hypothecated. The holders of these bonds to the amount above stated put them on the market and sold them at public auction to the highest bidder. A part were bought in by the Mechanics' Banking Association, a part by the Bowery Insurance Company, and the remainder—some seven or eight bonds—by other parties, at prices, so they say, ranging from 48 to 76 cents on the dollar. The State repudiated WHITESIDES' action and disowned the bonds which he had pledged, though it had received and spent the money that was obtained for them. For eight years nothing further was done in the premises.

In 1847, a Funding act was passed, from the benefits of which these bonds were expressly excluded. In 1849 another act was passed for the settlement of the whole matter. The law was a tardy acknowledgment of the claim of MCALLISTER and STEBBINS, and was the very least that the State could then have done. It permitted the holders of the bonds to fund them at 26 65-100 cents on the dollar—this being the amount, principal and interest, that the State had received for them. Under this law nearly all the bonds came in. The holders of most of them chose to accept what the Legislature was willing to give, rather than hold a claim for a larger amount the validity of which was disputed. But the purchasers of the bonds which MCALLISTER & STEBBINS had hypothecated refused to accede to the terms offered. They said, "We are innocent holders of this paper. We bought it as a part of the public debt of the State of Illinois, openly at public auction. We neither knew nor suspected that it did not represent a just and honest debt. We paid for it much more than you offer us, and we will not submit to the shave. We cannot sue you as we would an individual or corporation; but we will wait your *prosperity and your returning sense of justice*." That was the language that they have invariably used. In 1857 another funding law was passed, which has been construed by Gov. BISSELL to cover the McAllister & Stebbins bonds, as well as various other forms of the State's indebtedness; and he, as the Executive, being made the judge of the validity of the obligations outstanding, decided upon the case that was presented to him that these particular bonds—hypothecated and sold as we have described—were just and honorable, and ought to be paid.

Convinced of the moral and legal obligation of the State to pay these particular bonds, he permitted the transfer agent at New-York to fund them as other bonds were funded. This permission was exercised, and all the bonds of the McAllister & Stebbins issue in the hands of innocent purchasers—$120,000 in all—were surrendered, and new bonds issued. This coming to the ears of the Auditor and Treasurer made at once a serious disagreement in the Executive Councils. To give his Administration the unity which it should have, the Governor recalled his permission; but too late. The work was done. The new bonds had been given up, and the old were returned to the Auditor's office.

If we are correctly informed, the Governor yet believes that he acted with due regard for the honor as well as for the dollars of the State; and his only regret is, that what to him is so clear an act of justice, should by any reckless men be charged upon him as an attempt to defraud the treasury. But, if we understand his position, he is willing to suspend further action, to decline the payment of interest, and to lay the case before the Legislature for such final disposition as the members of that body may believe to be consonant with public policy and public justice."

The Wool Trade.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York, during the week, a good inquiry has prevailed for domestic, especially desirable lots of fleece. The available supplies have been quite moderate; and the principal holders have manifested, if anything, rather more firmness. The advices from the interior, reporting large transactions at very full prices, tend to increase the confidence of sellers, though the extensive purchases effected by manufacturers and dealers there, have, so far, seriously restricted the business here. We have heard of sales of 145,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, in part for future delivery, at from 40c.@55c., chiefly at 40c.@50c.; 65,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, No. 1 to extra, at 30c.@48c. ℔ lb. Foreign Wool has been in rather slack request, but prices have been sustained. Most holders appear to be inclined to reserve their supplies, in anticipation of an improved demand, rather than to sell them at present, when they are not attracting much attention, and when they could be disposed of only by making material concessions to buyers. The total imports of Wool into this port, during the first half of the current year, were 37,273 bales, against 10,418 bales same period in 1858.... In Boston, there existed a fair inquiry at unchanged rates. Sales were reported of 75,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, together with 324 bales Mediterranean and South American, 556 ballots Peruvian, and 20 bales East Indian, at prices within the annexed range: Common to very choice American Saxony fleece, at 40c.@65c.; No. 1 to extra do. Pulled, at 32c.@54c.; Smyrna Washed, 17c.@30c.; Unwashed, 9½c.@19c.; Crimea, 9c.@17c.; Buenos Ayres, 9c.@45c.; Chilian Unwashed, 11½c.@28c.; Washed, 19c.@27c.; Peruvian Washed Fleeces, 30c.@35c.; Unwashed, 18c.@23c.; African Washed, 13c.@35c.; Unwashed, 7c.@20c.; East India, 9c.@30c. ℔ lb. The total imports of Wool into the port of Boston, Jan. 1, to July 16, were 39,217 bales, and 6,161 qtls., in 1859, against 21,348 bales, and 1,300 qtls., in 1858. The Boston *Shipping List* states that "the advices received from Wool-growing States continue to report a very high range of prices. Letters from reliable sources from the West and from the New-England Wool-growing States, state that about three quarters of the entire clip of the country has already passed into manufacturers' and dealers' hands, a large portion to manufacturers, embracing the bulk of the fine Wools. As the prices paid in the country are fully up to the current rates on the seaboard, no material change can be looked for at present."....In Providence, the week's sales comprised 24,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 33c.@55c.; 4,000 lbs. do. pulled at 36c.@48c., and 6,500 lbs. foreign at 19c.@27½c. ℔ lb....In Philadelphia, there was less disposition to purchase freely, in view of the unsettled state of the money market, and of political affairs in Europe. The sales amounted to 140,000 lbs., including 25,000 lbs. extra fine at 56c.@58c.; 9,000 do. do. at 53c.@53½c.; 4,000 do. ½-blood and full-blood at 51c.; 20,000 do. ¾ do. at 50c.; 15,000 do. ⅜ do. at 47c.; 15,000 do. ¼-blood at 43c.; 20,000 do. mixed Ohio Fleece, average ¾-blood at 43c.; 3,200 do. medium grades at 42½c.@43c.; 13,000 do. mixed Fleeces tub and full-blood at 37½c.@52½c.; 8,000 do. tub-washed at 37c.@37½c.; 6,000 do. common at 37c.@39c., cash ....In Pittsburgh, no sales were reported. Receipts, for shipment East, had reached 1,800 bales for the week, and 9,000 bales for the season ....In Portage County, Ohio, to latest dates this season, there had been purchased 192,000 lbs. fleece, at from 39c.@50c. ℔ lb....In Akron, Summit County; Mansfield, Richland County, and in Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, there had been, up to latest dates, a fair inquiry for desirable lots of Wool, but prices had given way a little ....At Detroit there had been received 725,470 lbs., and shipped 514,293 lbs., from April 1 to July 1, 1859. The market there, according to the *Advertiser* of July 16, has ruled several cents higher than was expected at the opening by those interested. This has resulted in part from growers expecting high prices and selling reluctantly when they could not be obtained, partly from competition among buyers, but chiefly on account of the very superior condition of the Wool marketed this season. From all the information in our possession, we conclude that the average price paid throughout the State has been 42c. Returns from eighteen of the principal points, in the State of Michigan, of the quantities purchased this season, give the result as 1,796,443 lbs. The entire clip of the State had been estimated at three millions of pounds.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The latest mail advices from England report a full average business in London and Liverpool, both in *English, Colonial* and *foreign Wools*, at firm prices. The spirited demand for English Wools at the several provincial wool fairs had had a favorable effect upon the trade generally....From Breslau, Prussia, accounts to the close of June represent that "the late military measures of the Prussian Government, published at the time of the Stettin wool fair, had a very prejudicial influence on sales, and prices at this market, as well as at the following Berlin fair, evinced a rapid and considerable decline, which may be quoted 12 to 15 ℔ cent, compared with last year. This reduction is for the present generally established in the German wool trade, but what may be considered still worse is the great anxiety of the manufacturers and the complete inactivity of speculators, which circumstances caused all transactions to cease. It therefore can hardly surprise that from the end of the Berlin Fair we had very little business, transactions being merely confined to the sale of a few hundreds of cwts. of scoured Russian Wools, at from 65@80 thalers, purchased by Berlin Commissioners for French account, and of some hundred cwts. of Russian low and middling Wools, fit for military cloth deliveries, which, at the prices of 45@58 thalers, have been effected by Saxon and home manufacturers. The whole amount of sales has not been beyond 800 cwts., whereas fresh arrivals from Poland, Russia and Austria have been ten times as large."

Real Estate....WEDNESDAY, July 20.

By order of the Court, Mr. HALLIDAY sold a house and lot; on the south side of Twenty-fifth-street, 100 feet east of Seventh avenue, 18 feet by 98 feet 9 inches. Mr. M. C. BROWN made one bid of $5,160, and bought the property.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold three houses and lots, east side of Sixth-avenue, 25 feet north of Thirty-sixth-street; each lot 25x40 feet, four stories, brick; rented for $600 each. Sold for $6,000 each, together, $18,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Choice brands firmer; other grades steady; sales 800 bbls. at $2 75@$3 for sour; $3 80@$5 for Illinois and Wisconsin Spring extra; $5 25@$5 50 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $6 25@$6 50 for double extras. WHEAT dull; sales 3,800 bushels good standard Chicago Spring, at 70c.; 5,600 bushels White Indiana, at $1. CORN in moderate demand, and 1c.@2c. lower; sales 16,000 bushels. OATS lower; sales 5,000 bushels, on private terms. Other Grains quiet and unchanged. WHISKY nominal at 26c. *Lake Imports*—1 000 bbls. Flour; 16,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—600 bbls. Flour; 24,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR and GRAIN quiet; no sales of importance. CANAL FREIGHTS dull but unchanged—25c on Flour; 7c. on Wheat; 6½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—400 bbls. Flour; 20,800 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—5,500 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand. GRAIN—no sales. WHEAT—holders offer freely at a liberal decline. CORN firm; sales in car lots, at 90c. OATS unchanged. WHISKY—sales 147 bbls. at 26½c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 20.

FLOUR dull; WHEAT declined 10c.; choice white, $1 30@$1 45. CORN dull; white, 83c.; yellow, 81c.@82c. BACON firm. PORK dull; Mess, $16 25. WHISKY dull, at 26½c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 20.

FLOUR dull, and declined 25c. for old. WHEAT declined 3c.; white, $1 50; red, $1 37@$1 40. CORN quiet; yellow, 86c.@88½c. WHISKY firm, at 27c.@28c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 19.

FLOUR firmer and more active; superfine, $4 75@$5. WHEAT in fair demand. WHISKY unchanged. There is a good inquiry for BACON and bulk Meats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 20.

FLOUR firm; sales of Superfine at $5. WHEAT steady. WHISKY steady at 24c. BACON in request; Shoulders 7c.; Sides 9¼c. PORK firm; Mess $15 75.

MOBILE, Tuesday, July 19.

COTTON unchanged; middling 11½c.; sales of last three days 850 bales. Receipts of same time 300 bales.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday*—$300 City 6s, 98¾; $1,800 Lehigh 6s, 86; 500 Reading Railroad 6s, '43, 90; $1 000 Second and Third-street Rs, 80; $900 Camden and Amboy 6s, '70, 83; $3,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 64; 25 Morris Canal, [illegible]; 50 Reading Railroad, 21¾; 20 do. 21⅞; 100 do. 21¾; [illegible] 22; 100 do. 22⅛; 200 do. 22⅛; 1 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 56; 22 West Philadelphia Railroad 59; 7 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8; 11 Norristown Railroad 50; [illegible] Spruce and Pine street Railroad, 13¾; 20 Green and Coates street, 26; 117 Pennsylvania Railroad, 37[illegible]; Academy of Music, 53; 9 Girard Bank, 46⅜; 2 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, 57¾.

Closing Prices—U. S. 5s '74, 102; Philadelphia 6s, int. off, 98¾@99; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, int. off, 98¾; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, new, int off, 102¾@103; Pennsylvania 6s, 90@90½; Reading Railroad, 21¾@22; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 80@81; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 80@81; Reading Railroad Mortgage [illegible], 69@70; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¾@36⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d mort. 6s, 86@87; Morris Canal Consolidated, 54@55; Morris Canal Pref., 108@110; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 62@62½; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 72@73; Schuylkill Navigation [illegible] 8@8½; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 17@18; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 4@5; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mortgage, 57@60; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, Second Mortgage, —@34; Long Island, 10¾@10½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 47@48; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, 8½@8¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 63¾@64; North Pennsylvania, 10s, [illegible] 83¾; Catawissa Railroad, 3@4; Catawissa 1st Mortgage Bonds, 38@44; Frankford and Southwark Railroad, —@—; Second and Third streets Railroad, 43½; [illegible] and Vine street Railroad, 44½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leave	For
Adelaide..............	July 21	New-York....	Galway.
Hungarian............	July 23	Quebec......	Liverpool.
Weser................	July 23	New-York....	[illegible]
Arago................	July 23	New-York....	[illegible]
Great Britain.........	July 26	New-York....	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh............	July 2	Glasgow.....	New-York.
Africa................	July 9	Liverpool....	New-York.
New-York............	July 13	Southampt'n.	New-York.
North Briton.........	July 13	Liverpool....	Quebec.
Europa...............	July 16	Liverpool....	Boston.
John Bell.............	July 16	Glasgow.....	Quebec.
Hammonia...........	July 18	Southampt'n.	New-York.

FOR CUBA.

Quaker City..........	July 26	New-York....	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Asia, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and 3 servants, Miss Ada Calhoun [illegible] John C. and Meredith Calhoun, Louisiana; Mr. and [illegible] Jas. H. Hevoy, T. Dean, Mrs. Westcott and servant, Mr. and Mrs Ed Leon, New-York; Miss Jane Brown, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Loeschigh, 3 children and servant, Miss M. Winkelman, New-York; Mr. and Mrs Harrison, Philadelphia; N. McStea, Thos. L[illegible] hart, New-Orleans; W. F. Grinnell, the Rev. J[illegible] Goldich, D. D., New-York; Robt. M. Whitehouse, [illegible] John F. Mattengley, Baltimore; Henry White, [illegible] McFethries, Springfield; the Hon. Jas. H. Welsh, [illegible] York; David Clarke, Ky.; H. Strahsech, Capt. J. [illegible] Jordan, New-York; W. F. Prentiss, Newark; Mr. [illegible] Mrs. L. Berweth and 2 daughters, New-York; Mr. [illegible] F. Shaw and 2 children, Dundee; J. J. de [illegible] vana; Fred. Harris and son, South America; [illegible] Ferrie, London; Capt. W. W. Loring, U. S. A.; [illegible] more; F. Jevons, England; J. A. Dunlap and [illegible] Louisville, Ky.; the Rev. Dr. Lathrop and friend, [illegible] ton; Edw. Harvey, England; M. Kenther, [illegible] Mrs. Emma Smith and 2 children, England; Mr. [illegible] Mrs. Thos. A. Spry and 4 children, New-York; [illegible] Jas. P. Thompson, do.; Mrs. Jane Brunton and [illegible] child, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. R. Jones, New-York; Richard Jones, do.; Owen Jones, do.; Miss Cook, [illegible] port, Eng.; Jas. Stevens, New-Jersey; Jas. [illegible] New-York; Mrs. Davis, Philadelphia; Mrs. [illegible] Dubuque, Iowa; Jas. Hered do.; Robt. Boyd, Philadelphia; Mrs. T. M. Wilson, Michigan.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c.—Jas. F. Denson, A. S. Sims, J. E. Powers, Miss L. [illegible] lepique, S. M. Payne, Wm. Seton, Jr., Mrs. J. L. B[illegible] A. J. Cook, Samuel G. Baptist, Henry Lazenby, Mrs. [illegible] W. Thilton, Miss Thilton, Master Thilton, Miss V. [illegible] man, Mrs. M. Beach, N. E. Post and lady, W. H. [illegible] Antwerp, Miss M. Meeker, Miss W. Bowman, George [illegible] Frank, Mrs. J. Ninbans and 3 children, J. S. Hill [illegible] and lady, Miss Hamilton, F. W. Smith, Mrs. Blanks, [illegible] C. White, Mrs. E. Simmons, W. Cushman, G. W. [illegible] A. F. Gardner, and 17 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 46 | Sun sets.... 7 26 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 31 | Gov. Island..12 20 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Adelaide, Nichols, Galway, American Express Co.; North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Ship Baltic, Zerega, St. John, N. B., Zerega & Co.

Barks A. Coombs, Drinkwater, Grand Cay, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Tivola, Brown, Ponce, Sturges & Co.

Brigs G. W. Ring, Corbett, Nuevitas, Brett, Son & Co.; Osprey, Cole, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Maria, Merrihew, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; J. G. Ferris, Bush, Petersburg, Van Brunt & Slaght; Hannah D., Dickerson, Plymouth, ——; Peerless, Dow, Bermuda, ——; E. Flower, Rayner, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Howard, Lawrence, Newbern, J. S. Davis; C. Roberts, Fowler, Wilmington, Telfair & Hora; J. W. Faulklin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; M. E. Millikon, Norton, Philadelphia, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Johanna & Wilhelmine, Thieman, Cardiff 38 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to G. J. Bechtel.

Brig J. G. Anderson, King, St. Mark's 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Gifford, Georgetown, D. C., [illegible] ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Brig Mary Farrow, Elwell, Delaware City 2 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Bloomfield, Murphy, Baltimore, with coal, for Newport.

Schr. D. M. Meserole, Stillman, Elizabethport, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Maria Foss, Thappin, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Leonora, Conklin, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Dougherty, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Truro (Br.) Cox, Maitland, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Invincible, Hodgdon, Philadelphia, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Emma Mayo, Mayo, Rondout, coal, for Salem.

Schr. Splendid, Mitchell, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Predmore, Virginia 3 ds., with [illegible]

Schr. Gov. Arnold, Mitchill, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Jones, Philadelphia, coal, for Boston.

WIND—Sunrise, for northward; sunset, West.

Sailed.

Steamships Asia (Br.) for Liverpool; North Star, for Aspinwall; Star of the West, do.; Roanoke, for Richmond. Ships London, for London; Evening Star, for Antwerp. Brigs Kron Prinz (Norw.) for [illegible] lux, for Richmond, and others.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 20, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Steamship Asia, for Liverpool, passed the bar at 2:20 P. M.; ships Tornado, barks P[illegible] and Magdalena, at 9 A. M.; ships Evening Star, and London, at 3:30; steamships North Star, and Star of the West for Aspinwall, at 4 P. M. Wind W. N. W. [illegible] weather clear.

LONG BRANCH, July 20, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind N. W., light; weather clear and pleasant.

BOSTON, July 20—Arr. ship Susan Hinks, C[illegible] Liverpool; barks Henry Hill, Watson, Smyrna; [illegible] Duryea, Cronstadt; brig Princeton, Fordham, C[illegible] Below—Bark Lucy, from Turk's Island.

Off Highland Light—Schr. Gil Blas, from [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, July 20—Arr. barks G. W. [illegible] from Palermo; Dumbarton, from Cardenas.

Miscellaneous.

LOST OVERBOARD AT SEA.—Charles Cook, a seaman, of Gloucester, Mass., was lost overboard from the bark Benefactor, on her voyage from New-York to Melbourne. The accident occurred on the 8th of April, in lat. [illegible], lon. 24 E. The vessel was hove to, and the mate with four men manned a boat and made a long search for him, without effect.

Spoken, &c.

Owego—ship, of New-York, from Bristol, Eng., for Baltimore, 32 ds. out.

By pilot boat Jane, No. 1—19th inst., off Egg Harbor, schr. Gil Blas, of New-Haven, from Eleuthera for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At Shanghae, April 28, ships Egeria, Howland, for New-York; John Jay, Hungerford, for do.; barks Mary and Louisa, Jones, unc.; brig Wanderer, King, do.; bark Arthur—reported to load for Boston. The ship Young Mechanic, Amesbury, has been chartered for the Japan trade, at $3,000 a month for three months. The B[illegible] for New York, is engaged full at $8 for about two-thirds of her capacity, and $8 for the balance.

At Hong Kong, May 4, ships Aurora, Clough, for San Francisco; Bell Rock, Harrison, for Australia; Golden Warrior, Murphy, for San Francisco; Boston Light, Crowell, unc; Challenge, Fabens, for San Francisco; Charmer, Lucas, unc.; Competitor, Hildreth, from San Francisco; Electric Spark, Lathrop, from Sydney; Golden State, Hepburn, for Sydney and Melbourne; Meredith, Brown, from Macao; Leonidas, Williams, for San Francisco; Mameluke, Pike, from Cardiff; Mary Whitridge, Cressy, from San Francisco; Mastiff, Johnson, for do.; Mellita, Stratton, from Whampoa; Westward Ho, Manton, from Siam; Norway, Major, from San Francisco; Sea Serpent, Whitmore, do.; Tarolinta, Freeman, Shanghae; Western Continent, Reed, from Shanghae; Witchcraft, Booth, from Shanghae; Wm. J. [illegible] Jackson, for Calcutta.

At Macao, May 6, ships Invincible, Johnson, fm. Hong Kong, for New-York; Emma, from do.

At Whampoa, May 6, ships Albert, Gerarty, for sale; Contest, Steele, from Hong Kong; Flora Temple, Johnson; G. Morton, Berry, from do.

At Amoy, 4th, ships William Sprague, Bowen, from Bankok; barks Ann, Munroe, from Shanghae; Grenada, Taylor, from do.

At Foochow, about May 1, bark Ezaque, Cartwright, from New-York.

At Calcutta, May 18, ships Ocean Queen, Hale; Peerless, Ring; Granite State, Weeks; Herbert, Sands; William Sturgess, Cook; T. B. Wales, Barr; Mary Ann, Remmonds; Rockal, Martin; John Land, Boone; and Levant, for Boston.

Sld. from Saugor May 8, Mary Bangs, Soule, N. York.

Arr. at Kedgeree May 10, ship Alice Ball, Hickey, from London.

At Amoy, May 2, Grenada, Dyer, for Chinchew and Ningpo; Progressive Age, for Ningpo; Ann, for Macao, Swatow, and Shanghae.

Ship William Sprague from Bankok, is leaky, having been on a reef and compelled to jettison cargo.

At Singapore, May 17, ships Ticonderoga, Sawyer, for New-York, ldg—has secured about 300 tons cargo at rates averaging $8 per ton; Grace Darling, Baxter, ldg. for Cowes for orders, at £1 per ton for rice—£15 for her freight to London, Liverpool, or Bremen,—5s. additional to a port in Holland; Onembridge, Matthews, for Calcutta, takes a quantity of sapanwood roots at 8 annas per picul; Marcellus, Hallett, for Boston, ldg.; Chieftain, Fitzgerald, for Shanghae, ldg.; Florence Nightingale, Holmes, for Melbourne, arr. 11th, unc.

Sld 9th, Asterion, Snow, Hong Kong; 10th, Neptune's Car, Forbes, New-York, via Penang; 13th, Lucknow, Gorham, Calcutta.

In port, ships Independence, Thrane, for the Gulf of Siam; Wild Hunter, Sears, for freight or charter; Golden Horn, Cox, and Oshota, Day, for freight or charter; Northern Crown, Hallet; Time, Howes, and Flora, Manson, do. do.; Crystal Palace, Simmons, discharging; Benefactor, Corning, do.; Minnehaha, Beauchamp, for Bombay. Freights very dull, and a large number of vessels unable to obtain employment.

At Bankok, April 26, ship Stag Hound, Hussey, for Hong Kong. Sld. 11th, Cygnet, Moses, Shanghae; [illegible] Naples, Kennedy, Singapore.

Passed Straits, Sunday, May 2, ship Richard Thornton, fm. Melbourne for Singapore.